MADRAS INFORMATION

VOL. II MADRAS, 15th FEBRUARY 1948 NO. 3

ADVERTISEMENT TARIFF

			Rs.
Outside cover page—Single insertion:			
„ Full page	do.	..	150
„ Half page	do.	..	80
Inside cover page:			
„ Full page	do.	..	125
„ Half page	do.	..	65
Any inside page:			
„ Full page	do.	..	100
„ Half page	do.	..	60
„ Quarter page	do.	..	30

			Rs.
Inside page—Single column	Full length	..	40
„ „	Half length	..	20
„ Double column	Full length	..	75
„ „	Half length	..	40

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

		Rs.	A.	P.
Annual	.. .. ..	3	0	0
Half-yearly	.. .. ..	1	8	0

Less than half-year's subscription will not be accepted.

The object of *Madras Information* is to give a brief record of the Madras Government's activities and to educate the public opinion on the Government's policies.

However, the views expressed and the articles published in this journal do not necessarily represent the official opinion.

Anything except pictures appearing in this journal may be freely reproduced.

* * *

Readers are invited to send questions seeking clarification of the policy of the Government or allied matters. Answers will be published as soon as possible.

...Egmore. The abo... ...ure shows ...the Superintende...

...VERNMENT PRESS. ...HANUMA...

Madras Information

Published every fortnight by the Director of Information and Publicity, Fort St. George.

Vol. II, No. 3 "WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE" February 15, 1948

Notes and Comments

Governor-General's Visit

During the last month, this Province was honoured with the visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Countess Mountbatten. The visit was particularly significant in that it was the first visit of their Excellencies to this Province after India attained independence. It was also significant in that His Excellency visited this Province not as the representative of a foreign power symbolic of India's political subjection but as the head of the National Government of Free India. This fact perhaps tended to heighten the enthusiasm and joy with which Their Excellencies were greeted all round in this Province. Their Excellencies had a crowded programme in the city. They visited among other things a number of social welfare institutions and looked beneath the surface in regard to their working. It is perhaps another proof of Their Excellencies' close interest in the welfare of the people of this country in all spheres of their activities. Replying to the Civic address presented by the Madras Corporation, His Excellency paid a tribute to the people of this Province for keeping clear of communal troubles. His Excellency observed:

"Here in the South you may well be proud that you have avoided communal troubles. You have set a magnificent example of the happy state of affairs which should and, I am confident, eventually will, result all over India. For, until we have this communal harmony we are hampered in our progress towards the truly great India of the future which we all wish to see which, I know, generations to come

It need hardly be pointed out how well deserved this encomium is. No little credit is due to the people of this

IN THIS ISSUE

Notes and Comments
At a glance—Press notes, Releases, etc.
New Delhi Diary
From all corners
Other Provinces—Glimpses
Policies and Programmes
Departments' Forum
Special articles
General Knowledge column
Gleanings from here and there
Prohibition News Letter

Province for the exceptionally good record of communal harmony which they have to their credit especially in the recent past. It is to be hoped that they will continue to maintain this good record in the difficult days ahead.

Speaking at the Scout Rally, His Excellency stressed the value of service to the community. The need for selfless service to the community is particularly great now. Till now the country was under foreign domination. In a Free India, it is important that every citizen should realize that he has got his duties and responsibilities towards his fellow countrymen which are more important than his individual rights. Service above self was Mahatma Gandhi's motto and his whole life was a monument to this ideal. Throughout his busy life he also preached against violence, hatred and bitterness and endlessly stressed the value of truth and justice. It is the duty of every Indian to take to heart these lessons and also make himself as useful to his fellow countrymen as possible. In this connection His Excellency's exhortation on the value of service needs careful noting.

It is encouraging that His Excellency has carried pleasant memories of his visit to this Province.

Adult Education

Everywhere now in India, we find there is an increasing realization of the necessity to make the masses literate in as short a time as possible. This is as it should be for an ignorant electorate is a spoke in the democratic wheel. In this connexion the appeal of the Bombay Premier is worth recalling. In the course of a recent broadcast he said that "if they did not train the masses for democratic citizenship, if they did not enable them, through knowledge and understanding, to distinguish between truth and propaganda, between good and evil, between appeals to decency and incitement to fanaticism, they would in all probability become mere tools in the hands of u[illegible]ous [illegible]ma-gogues bent upon [illegible] for serving their own priva[illegible]

"Freedom brings [illegible] opportuniti[illegible] even gre[illegible]

these are not discharged with wisdom and courage and humanity, they give rise to serious dangers and complications which may threaten the entire future of the country.

A population that is 85 per cent illiterate is not only a dead weight for the country, but is a menace to world progress. But Adult Education has now assumed a new and greater significance, because without it we cannot possibly retain our freedom in any serious sense of the word or reap its fruits for the people as a whole.

I am anxious to emphasize the *social and civic* aspects of Adult Education work. This is, by no means, to belittle the importance of literacy about which I have had many occasions to speak and in connection with which the Bombay City Adult Education Committee has done a great deal of work already and proposes to do much more during the next ten years. But we must realize that, while we are laying these foundations, we cannot afford to ignore the wider and by no means less urgent aspects of our work. Both for the illiterates and the new literates we must provide facilities to enable them to raise their standard of civic life and to participate intelligently and effectively in the concern of common citizenship—improving local sanitation, health, amenities for children and women, recreational facilities for labour and other adult workers, etc. And not only at this level but at a higher level too, it is equally important to provide other appropriate forms of Adult Education activities.

It would be dangerous to assume that, because a man has passed through the primary or secondary school or has even attended College, he may be regarded as an intelligent citizen, who will willingly co-operate in all worthwhile social causes. Actual experience belies this complacent assumption. Workers in this field will have to plan their campaigns on a broad basis, so as to emphasize the moral aspect of their activity, which will cover all the different categories of persons.

Agricultural Propaganda

The Madras Government have sanctioned the appointment of two additional Deputy Directors of Agriculture one for research and the other for propaganda. Of these two, one is to be in charge of agricultural research and the other is to publicise the results obtained from researches. Indian agriculturist, as everybody knows, is very conservative and it is no easy job to make him take to new ways and methods. His psychological make-up tends to make him impervious to all ideas of change or experiment, and it is common ground among economists that this fact more than anything else has been responsible in the past for the backwardness of agriculture in this country. It is here exactly that the need for active agricultural propaganda comes in. Unless by systematic propaganda the agriculturist is convinced of the superiority of new methods or processes, no tangible improvement can be expected on the economic side of his occupation. It is thus clear, how a Propaganda Officer is a desideratum. But much depends on the way in which agriculturists respond.

At a glance—Press Notes, Releases, etc.

Ban removed

With a view to conserve all available foodstuffs for consumption within the Province orders were issued in April 1946 banning the movement from Madras Province to places in India outside the Province of dried or cured fish and prawns except under permits, and these orders are still in force. In consonance with the present policy of decontrol of foodstuffs and other articles as far as practicable, the Government have decided to remove this ban with effect from 27th January 1948. [January 26]

Possession of foreign liquors

The attention of the Government has been drawn to an item of news published in the "Andhra Patrika," dated 9th January 1948, under the heading "[illegible] permits to Government [illegible] Government feel [illegible]mation given; there is [illegible] misunderstood. The [illegible]itely of the view [illegible] any way connected with prohibition and who might previously have been in the habit of taking liquor should apply for a permit for possessing liquor or continue the practice of imbibing liquor. So far as other Government officials in the prohibition districts are concerned, they are in the same position as any other non-officials who might have acquired the habit of taking liquor. With reference to such classes of persons, Government have laid down rules and regulations restricting the grant of permits to persons who are above a prescribed age and who are suffering from some disease for which it is considered that the continuance of liquor is necessary. This should be certified by a Government Medical Officer not below the rank of an Assistant Surgeon. Normally, such licences are granted by the Revenue Board; but the Government thought that in the case of Government servants, it was desirable that such permits should not be given by the Revenue Board as a matter of routine without the knowledge of the Government, and, therefore, directions have been given that applications of all Government servants in the dry areas for liquor permits should be forwarded by the Board to the Secretary of the Department so that he might take specific orders on each application from the Minister. The object and purpose of issuing these directions is to restrict and to discourage applications for permits from Government servants in dry areas and not to favour them with special facilities.

[January 26]

Flags over schools and colleges

The Government have directed that no flags of any political party should be flown in any of the educational institutions—Government, local board or aided, and that the Indian Dominion flag alone must be flown prominently on all ceremonial occasions. Educational institutions are, however, open to have their own individual flags, which may be used along with th[illegible] Indian Dominion flag on ceremo[illegible] occasions. [illegible]

Preservation of Pre-historic Megalithic sites

The Government have approved the measures suggested by the Superintendent, Archæological Survey of India, Southern Circle, for the protection and preservation of the megalithic sites, stone-rings and pre-historic monuments int he• Province from the ravages of stone quarries.

The Government have also agreed with the Board of Revenue that the village headmen and karnams should inspect the sites and submit a report at least once a quarter to the Tahsildars through the Firka Revenue Inspectors. The Revenue Inspectors should inspect such sites and submit a report once a half year to the Deputy Tahsildars or Tahsildars who, in turn, should inspect the sites at least once a year sufficiently in advance of the jamabandi. The inspection of these sites and monuments should be added as one of the questions to be answered at the time of jamabandi.

[January 28]

Rewards

The Collectors have been directed that offences relating to the sites and monuments should be investigated promptly by them. The Government have also accepted the recommendation of the Board of Revenue that in order to make the village officers take more interest in the preservation of the archæological sites, one quarter of the compounding fees may be paid as reward to village officers, who detect illicit quarrying on the sites or damage to them.

[January 28]

Refugees' Camp

Up to the week ending January 24, 1948, 1,173 refugees have been accommodated in the three camps provided by the Government.

The Corporation of Madras is distributing milk to the children in the Kilpauk and Saidapet Camps from January 22, 1948.

Recreation.—There was an educational cinema show on the 22nd January, organized by the Madras Educational Cinematograph Institute. The Red Cross Society is organizing ...ames for the children of the Lutteral ...rdens Camp on some days in the ...

[January 29]

Water-supply and Drainage Committee Report

On 12th January 1948, the Government released through the Press an invitation to the members of the general public to offer, before 31st January 1948, any suggestions they may wish to make on the report of the Water-Supply and Drainage Committee recently constituted to look into this question. The Government now consider that the time given for the offer of suggestions is too short and they have, therefore, decided to extend it till 29th February 1948. Copies of the report are available for sale at the Government Press, Madras, at 12 annas per copy.

[February 2]

Administration of Factories Act and Allied Acts during 1946

A few salient features.—The working of the Factories Act in this Province for the year 1946 shows that there were 3,554 factories at the end of the year 1946, as against 3,217 at the end of 1945. The average number of workers employed daily in 2,868 factories, which submitted returns in time, was 262,292, as against 279,176 in 1945. The apparent decrease in the number of workers in 1946, is due to the non-receipt of returns from 581 factories, against which the Chief Inspector of Factories had been directed to take action.

Workers' Welfare.—The health of the workers was generally good. Factory premises and surroundings were kept fairly clean. Housing accommodation and other facilities were provided by the factories for the workers. Bonus ranging from 15 days to four months' wages was paid to the workers by 25 factories. Canteens either at "no profit" or "at loss" basis were run by the managements for the benefit of the workers.

Wages.—There has been a general increase in the average earnings of workers of all classes. This increase, however, was not uniform either for the class of industry or for the locality.

Strikes.—There has been a large increase in the number of strikes during the year. There were 152 strikes during 1946, as against 45 and 31 in 1945 and 1944, respectively. Of these, 37 were either successful or partially successful from the point of view of the workers. Most of the strikes were of short duration. The officers of the Labour department brought about settlement in 45 cases. The total number of man-days lost by the workers due to the strikes was about 430,000.

The Madras Maternity Benefit Act.—The average number of women employed daily in 1,893 factories from which returns were received was 50,059, as against 49,110 in the previous year. The total amount of benefits paid to the women was Rs. 84,211, as against Rs. 47,836 in 1945.

Employment of Children Act.—The number of establishments covered by the Children's Act that submitted the notice under section 3-B was 120. In certain establishments, where children below 12 years were found employed, the employers were warned by the Inspecting Officers.

[February 3]

Political Sufferers

In a press note, dated 23rd December 1947, the Government stated that they had issued orders for the grant of land to political sufferers and that applications for land should be made to the Collector of the district concerned. The Government desire to make it known to all concerned that political sufferers can apply only for those isolated plots of agricultural land at the disposal of Government in any district which are outside the actual limits of towns and municipalities including the Corporation of Madras.

[February 3]

Advisory Councils in Prohibition districts

The Government have approved the proposal of the Board of Revenue that District Advisory Councils should be constituted in the old prohibition districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Chittoor also, and that such councils should be constituted in the new prohibition districts of South Kanara, Ma... the Nilgiris, Tanjore, Trichino... ...ntur and Nellore, as ... Taluk Prohibition ... been constituted ...

New Delhi Diary

Assistance to Refugee Students

A scheme for the grant of financial assistance to refugee non-Muslim students and trainees from Western Pakistan who have arrived in any Province or State within the Indian Union has been prepared by the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation.

The Government of India consider the problem of education and training of the younger generation urgent and are anxious that refugee students and trainees wishing to pursue their studies or training should not be prevented from doing so for lack of funds.

Accordingly, the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation in a circular letter have asked all Provincial Governments and Chief Commissioners to take steps to introduce immediately this scheme within their jurisdictions. The States are also being similarly addressed. Provincial and State Governments have been advised to give wide publicity to the scheme amongst refugee population and invite applications, and to communicate it to the heads of all recognized colleges and institutions.

* * *

Three-year programme of literacy drive

The Central Advisory Board of Education has adopted the interim report of the Adult Education Committee, recommending the launching of a three-year programme of literacy and general education. The report recommends that both literacy and general education should proceed simultaneously. Efforts should be made to raise the percentage of the literacy to 50 at least. Among the various items of recommendations are the setting up of special agencies under the Department of Education which would be responsible for the organization of adult education, selection of part-time workers from among village school teachers, postmasters and other civil servants, recruitment from among the students, school and college staff, Government employees and other district offici[illegible] also recommends that [illegible] ills and factories [illegible] provision for the educa- [illegible] rs and their families [illegible] should make it [illegible] employees to attain literacy within three years. Adult education should also be made compulsory for all prisoners in jails.

As regards provision of funds for this purpose, the report recommends that Provincial Governments and the Central Government should both provide funds at the minimum rate of one anna per person to be educated. As the means of imparting adult education the report suggests that use should be made of modern media of mass communication as, for example, radio, films, open air theatres, etc. Material for these media, says the report, should be prepared by the Central Government in consultation and co-operation with the Provincial Governments. The report suggests the setting up of a special department for the preparation of the necessary material expeditiously.

The report further recommends the setting up of special agencies under Departments of Education which will be responsible for the organization of adult education and says that the general policy and programme should be decided in consultation with the Advisory Bodies consisting mainly of non-officials. It adds that in the programme of adult education due emphasis should be given to further education of literates through clubs, discussion groups, People's Colleges, summer schools and other similar agencies.

Another resolution adopted by the Central Advisory Board of Education recommends the appointment of a commission to investigate the state of secondary education in India and to report its aims and scope in the light of present conditions and future requirements. The commission will also consider the question of modification in the course of training of teachers for secondary schools.

The Board also adopted a resolution reiterating its resolution passed last year which urges the establishment of an All-India Council of Social Services. The resolution further says that in making appointments to public services, some consideration should be shown to those who have social service to their credit.

There was a lengthy debate as to what should be the medium of instruction and examination in Indian Universities.

The Board finally recommended that the *status quo* may be maintained for five years and a committee be nominated by the Chairman. The Committee will be asked to report on what should be the medium of instruction and examination in higher education; the place of the official Indian and regional languages in higher education; the place of English in the curriculum and machinery required and means to implement the change-over to the official Indian language or the regional language. The Board also passed a resolution urging the adoption of a uniform scientific terminology in India and the retention of international terms in use at present.

* * *

"Economic Parliament of Asia"

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East ('ECAFE' for short) was established by the Economic and Social Council in March 1947 for the purpose of promoting reconstruction and development, for raising the level of economic activity, and for strengthening the economic relations of the countries included in its scope both between themselves and between them and the rest of the world.

It held its first meeting at Shanghai in June 1947 and the second session was convened at the summer capital of the Philippine Republic, on the 24th November and lasted two full weeks. At this session, which was opened by President Manuel Roxas of the Philippine Republic who in a stirring speech pleaded for more active assistance on the part of United States of America and the United Nations to Asian countries in their task of reconstruction, many important decisions were taken and resolutions passed of vital interest to Asian economy.

The commission recognized that an increase in the standarad of living of the people of this region cannot be brought about except through rapid industrialization and more balanced economy and hence had adopted a bold and far-reaching resolution on Industrial Development. It has directed the Secretariat to prepare before the next session a report on industrial development with the assistance of a Working Party of four experts to be selected from among a panel of names to be nominated by the Government of the region. This Working Party has been advised to study the plans of cou[illegible] tries in their relation to econ[illegible] progress as a who[illegible]

technical and financial needs, to confer through the Executive Secretary with Governments and specialised agencies like the International Bank which are in a position to render assistance, to co-ordinate these plans wherever necessary and feasible and present their concrete proposals for implementation.

The countries of Asia owing to their past political relations had not made full use of the opportunities for closer trade relations among themselves. It is the Commission's desire to facilitate the operation of normal economic and geographical factors, and towards that end has recommended the setting up of a working section under the Secretariat actively to promote trade relations in this region.

Of more than ordinary interest and significance to economic development is a resolution adopted at the session for the setting up of a working section for the promotion of exchanges of trainees among the countries of the region and for assistance in the matter of securing expert personnel both from abroad and from within the region. Already several countries, including India, have agreed to the principle of regional co-operation in this field by placing available training facilities open to the nationals of other countries in the region. It is hoped also that some countries will pool their requirements for experts and arrange to get them on a sharing basis. Considerable results are expected out of action in this field and it is probable that trainees under this scheme will start their education in July.

The function of the Commission, besides its own direct work, is to stimulate action on the part of the Governments in the region, Governments of other countries and the specialized agencies. By focussing attention on the economic problems of Asia, and on continuous action, the Commission will undoubtedly become a major factor in the reconstruction and development of Asian countries.

The territories within its scope are Pakistan, India, Burma, Ceylon, Siam, Indo-China, Singapore, the Malaya Union, Hong Kong, Indonesia, China and the Philippine Republic. Members of the Commission are the five countries in Asia which are members of the United Nations—India, China, Philippines, Siam and Pakistan—(since September 1947), and also the following non-Asian countries—Australia, U.K., ...ce, Netherlands, U.S.S.R. and

From all corners

Cottage Industries in West Bengal

All-out efforts to reorganize cottage industries side by side with mechanized industry will shortly be launched by the Government of West Bengal, it is learnt. The Government has decided to introduce co-operative cottage industries under Government control.

Education of the people in the technical and business sides of the industries and the establishment of an organization to advise people on the needs of consumers are also contemplated. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 7,00,000.

* * *

Machine tools Industry in Bihar

The Provincial Development Board at its meeting here under the chairmanship of Dr. Syud Mahmud, Development Minister, decided that the following State-owned industries should be established in the Province under its five-year plan; Lac, mica, superphosphate, urea, formalin, iron and steel, aluminium and machine tools.

The Board decided that the State-owned industries will be managed by an autonomous board for each class of industry and a co-ordinating board with the chairmen of the boards of each industry as members and a chairman to be appointed by the Government. One labour representative will be associated with each board.

The spun silk and leather industries will be run as joint enterprise of the State and the public. The rest of the industries will be private-owned and managed.

* * *

Prohibition in East Punjab

Mr. Prithvi Singh Azad, Excise Minister, East Punjab, said that the Government would shortly prohibit students from drinking liquor. Any student found drinking would be rusticated. Prohibition, he added, would eventually be introduced in all districts of the East Punjab, but to begin with, it would be introduced either at Rohtak or Gurgaon.

Government to instal 500 Radio sets in 19 districts

The publicity campaign of the U.P. Government is shortly to be intensified and preparations are being made to instal over 500 radio sets in 19 districts to publicise the activities of the Government.

The Government also propose to spend a few lakhs of rupees on publicity posters and hoardings—magnified posters done in colours on large boards. It is proposed to produce one poster every month with a view to educating the people on subjects like health, education, law and order, co-operation and industrialization.

About 1,000 wooden boards are being fixed in the rural areas for the display of posters.

* * *

U.P. Government's Industrial Expansion Scheme

The U.P. Government, it is learnt, is re-organizing its Industries Department in order to cope with the task of industrializing the Province. The department, said an official, would be divided into five different branches to deal separately with heavy industries, cottage industries, geological and mineral resources survey, technical survey and technical training which will all be controlled at secretariat level.

Heavy industries will be directly under the Industries Secretary and cottage industries will be managed by sectional development officers. Regarding geological and mineral survey the U.P. Government will create its own machinery to supplement the work of the Indian Government's staff who will visit the Province only on special occasions.

The Government will set up grading centres to standardize marketing of industrial produce. The technical training branch of the department will undertake the expansion and reorganization of the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute under a foreign expert and [illegible] also set up new technical trai[illegible]

*

Backward Area [illegible]

The hu[illegible]
the only [illegible]

them in undertaking the backward areas welfare scheme in the Province, remarked Dr. W. S. Barlinge, Minister-in-charge of the backward tribes portfolio, C.P. and Berar, while addressing a Press conference.

With the coming in of Chhatisgarh States, the problem had attained greater importance.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar, whose help was requisitioned, toured the backward areas along with Mr. M. K. Kher, Secretary, Development Department, and Mr. P. G. Vanikar, Secretary of the Gound Sevak S ngh, and submitted a five-year scheme which was decided to to be implemented by the Government.

The backward areas were divided into 10 zones with 10 organizers to facilitate organization and uplift. Through the agency of multi-purpose co-operative societies each society was loaned Rs. 500 to the Government free of interest.

* * *

Co-operation in Bihar

At a meeting of the Co-operative Sub-Committee of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee it was decided to engage 25 workers to receive training under the guidance of the Co-operative Federation to enable them to be employed by the Government later on to work in co-operative societies. The Provincial Government was requested to lend the service of an expert to coach up the Congress workers who will be trained in the Sadakat Ashram for six months from February next.

The Committee decided to work for the growth and development of multi-purpose co-operative societies and to lend a jeep to the Hajipur society which is meant for the development of agriculture and Khadi.

The Committee recommended to the Government to grant licences to co-operative societies for the sale of salt, iron, cement, coal, etc., among the public. Sj. Dipnarain Singh, Sj. Sarju Prasad and Sj. Ramdeo Thakur were authorized to contact the Government in this connexion.

* * *

Five year Plan for N.W.F.P.

The Frontier Premier, Khan Abdul Qai[illegible]m K[illegible]ddressing a Press conf[illegible]utlined an indus-[illegible]programme aimed at [illegible]F.P. a self-support-[illegible] of any financial

He said that a five-year plan providing for setting up sugar, leather, woollen, textile, fruit canning, drugs, matches and tobacco factories was under contemplation. Their establishment would, however, largely depend upon the speed with which the requisite machinery could be imported from abroad.

* * *

20,000 Primary Schools in U.P.

United Press of India understands that in pursuance of its policy to open 20,000 primary schools in the Province within ten years the U.P. Government propose to start 4,440 primary schools from July 1, 1948. Two thousand three hundred and forty schools were opened in 1947–48 and the decision to open 4,440 schools has been motivated by the desire to shorten the target period for ten years.

It is understood a provision of Rs. 11,00,000 for school buildings is being provided in the coming budget proposals.

* * *

Bihar Development Board

The three-day session of the Bihar Development Board opened in the Bihar Secretariat under the chairmanship of Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister of Development. This Board replaces the Post-War Development Board which the previous regime had set up and was recently constituted. The function of the Board will be advisory.

* * *

More Agricultural Production in U.P.

The U.P. Government's three-pronged development drive for stepping up the agricultural production by compost manufacture, tree-plantation and deepening of existing tanks was explained by Pandit Keshav Deo Malaviya, Minister for Development and Industries, at a Press conference recently.

* * *

Gram-Panchayat Raj

The Government of Orissa have published a Bill called Orissa Gram-Panchayat Bill which aims at the reorganization and establishment of local self-governing institutions in rural areas, with a view to elicit public opinion. The Bill aims at complete reorganization and gives scope to every adult of the village to take his or her legitimate place in the administration of the village. Every village will have a 'Gramaseva' or legislature constituted of the entire adult population of the village. From the 'Gramaseva' an executive body called 'The Grama Panchayat' will be elected and out of the panchayat will be elected 'Grama Adalat' the village judicial body consisting of three members which will deal with criminal and civil cases and exercise exclusive jurisdiction in regard thereto.

* * *

Bihar's Road Development Programme

The Government of Bihar have evolved a 15-year scheme for road development in the Province divided into three periods of five years each. The whole scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 90 crores. The new plan for roads proposes to put all important industrial centres and markets on at least a major district road and to connect them with nearest railway station, and to connect all subdivisional headquarters with the district headquarters by a major district road. It is also planned to extend road traffic into the heart of the rural areas, so as to make them accessible from outside in all the seasons and so that every village may be brought within a distance of two miles from such roads. Detailed schemes for all roads included in the five-year programme have already been prepared.

* * *

Credit Facilities in Sind

The Sind Government have undertaken a scheme providing credit facilities for agriculturists throughout the province as part of their programme to relieve the agriculturists from indebtedness. It is explained in a Press note that in the past zamindars and cultivators relied mostly on Hindu money-lenders and merchants for cash advances and as this practice was now upset because of the changes which had taken place after partition, it was essential for the Government to provide cheap credit and accelerate their drive to relieve agriculturists of indebtedness.

* * *

Promotion [illegible]di in West

The [illegible] West Ben[illegible]
ha[illegible] Board f[illegible]

Province. The Board will be autonomous one deriving its funds from the Government and other sources and will organize its own centres and also assist other Khadi organizations in the Province.

* * *

Mobile Training Squad in U.P.

The Mobile Training Squad Scheme has made considerable headway by now. It has for its object, as has been previously explained, the imparting of the elements of training to the teachers of the newly opened primary schools and the raising of the cultural level of the village society besides adding to the fund of general knowledge of the average man in the village. The necessary equipments could not be adequately supplied and one squad has, at present, to look after two districts. Still, the squads have done good work.

* * *

Fruit Cultivation in Bombay

A scheme for the extension and organization of fruit cultivation in suitable tracts of the Province, at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,43,625, spread over a period of five years has been sanctioned by the Government of Bombay, with immediate effect. As a result, central fruit nurseries will be established in several districts.

* * *

Control of Building Construction in Bombay

An Ordinance for the control of erection and re-erection of buildings in the Bombay Province has been issued by the Government of Bombay with a view to conserving materials for small tenement housing. The obligation to obtain a permit is confined to structures involving the use of essential building materials. All permits for the continuation of works in progress must be obtained before 31st January 1948. Contraventon of the Ordinance is punishable with imprisonment extending to three months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or with both.

The Ordinance applies to Bombay, Bombay Suburban District and Ahmedabad and certain other adjoining areas for the present.

Other Provinces—Glimpses

Literacy week in Bombay

Inaugurating the Literacy week, His Excellency the Governor said, "the literate, man or woman, has incentives not open in the same measure or to the same extent to the illiterate. One is the desire for knowledge, while another is the wish to raise his or her standard of living.

"It is comparatively easy to make a child literate. It is not by any means easy to get an adult to read and write. Often, he or she has not the time. The number of instructors is insufficient, and sometimes, to confess the truth, there is but little inclination on the part of the person concerned to learn.

"The eighth annual, report of the Committee shows that during the last eight years over a lakh and twenty thousand adults have been made literate at a relatively small cost, and of this number, it is pleasing to note that not less than 23,000 were women."

* * *

U.P. Village Self-Government

The U.P. Government in pursuance of their plan to set up 50,000 village republics (*gaon panchayats*) in the Province, have issued instructions ... all district magistrates to demarcate ...torial jurisdictions of these *panchayats* will have powers to levy taxes and pass sentences on petty offences committed in villages and will be responsible for maintaining law and order in the country side.

Each village with a population of 1,000 or over will have one *panchayat.* District officials have been directed to hold a census of villages in this connexion. Mr. A. G. Kher, Minister for Local Self-Government, U.P., declared that the Government would, in the near future, entrust the district boards with more powers and would bring them on par with the British county councils which have sufficient administration districts to justify the creation of *panchayats* in the villages.

The Minister said: "It has been our sad experience that district boards maintain very little contact with the villages and their people who are the real backbone of India. No democratic Government can tolerate such a state of affairs. With a view to creating a direct link between democracy and the villages, it has been decided to establish village *panchayats.*"

Replying to the critics, who contend that with the formation of village *panchayats* and taking over certain functions including hospitals and roads by the Government and leaving the smaller functions to village *panchayats* the district board would become an absolutely lifeless institution, Mr. Kher said that after the transfer of these functions, the district board will have authority to supervise the working of the *panchayat* notified and town areas. This function was more important than the management of roads and hospitals.

The Minister said that the Government, however, would invest the district boards with more powers and in the near future would enact an amendment to the District Board Act investing district boards with those powers which the county councils in Britain enjoyed. Another function of the district board would be to establish co-ordination between the primary units of Local Self-Government since in the new set-up the chairman of the district board, who must, be a man of great integrity and honesty, would play an important role. The Government was also bringing another amendment which would entrust the members of the district boards with the work of formation of village *panchayats* in their respective areas.

Mr. Kher also reve... that the Government had pre... t a... long term plans to ... which will elec... within five years ... the agricu... that a...

Military Training in Bihar College

The Government of Bihar is considering a scheme for the compulsory military training of students of the University of Patna. The scheme was drawn up by the Vice-Chancellor of the University. Every student at the University, according to the scheme, is liable to be called for training unless he is declared medically unfit.

A whole-time military officer, it is understood, will be the officer commanding of the corps.

Thirteen colleges in the Province—at Patna, Arrah, Gaya, Ranchi, Bahagalpur, Monghyr, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Motihari—will each have from two to three companies according to the number on their rolls.

For the first and third year students, training will be compulsory. The second and fourth year students will be given intensive training, including one month's camping. Military science, both theoretical and practical, will be a subject for the Intermediate and Degree examinations.

The cost of the training will, it is understood, be met by the Ministry of Defence at the Centre and the Provincial Government.

The estimated cost per company of 150-170 cadets is about Rs. 2,500, while the instructional courses are estimated to cost Rs. 22,500 per 75 trainees. The annual budget for camping is estimated at about Rs. 7,50,000 for 15,000 cadets over a period of 15 days annually.

The scheme, it is understood, will be brought into effect immediately the Ministry of Defence has approved of the necessary strength and locations of the various companies in the different colleges.

* * *

Agricultural Economic Conference

Addressing the Agricultural Economic Conference recently Mr. V. L. Mehta emphasized the need for raising the standard of living of the people enabling them to obtain the wherewithal to feed, clothe and house themselves adequately, decently and comfortably. "The forem[illegible] before the country toda[illegible] was to increase [illegible]gricultural and [illegible]unteract the evil [illegible]and to rid the [illegible]ll types which appeared to have become a chronic feature of their economic life. The primary concern with them at the present moment should be not to secure the maximum return for the minimum effort but to distribute the limited and unexpanding resources among the largest possible number of human beings. Only that which was best in the interest of the land, and those serving it, was in the best interests of the nation."

* * *

Co-operative Farming for West Bengal

Compensation to zamindars and landholders of West Bengal when the century-old zamindari system came to an end would cost the Provincial Government Rs. 36 crores, according to an official source.

The West Bengal Government had decided to pay compensation in cash to petty landholders whose incomes ranged between Rs. 500 and Rs. 3,000 per annum. Big zamindars and landholders would be paid in instalments either in cash or in kind. The compensation given would be four to eight times the present annual income.

The official added that it was expected that the Zamindari Abolition Bill would be presented to the Provincial Assembly in March. The work of ending the zamindari system would begin about the end of next year or early in 1950 and would take the Government about five years to complete.

After the abolition of the zamindari system in the Province, the land would be taken over by the Government and, for the first time in its history, co-operative farming under Government control would be introduced. The Government would supply the farmers with tractors, seeds and manure, and agricultural experts would instruct them in modern farming methods.

* * *

Dairy farming in U.P.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier, presiding over the opening ceremony of the Bhadruk Dairy Farm recently announced the decision of the Government to open dairy centres in all important towns of the Province.

The Premier said that milk had an important place in the Indian diet. It was a perfect food and could be utilized by all people irrespective of age and sex. Dairying had been neglected in this country with serious repercussions on milk supplies and the health of the people. The breed of cattle had deteriorated and it was difficult to get pure milk in urban areas. The Government with the object of improving the health standard of the people and the cattle wealth of the Province had decided to encourage dairy farms in the Province.

If people with small capital and less resources could be successful there was no reason why the Government with the services of experts at its command and its vast resources should not make the industry a grand success, he said.

The Premier said that India was an agricultural country and the main industry of the Province was agriculture. The main source of purchasing power of the people in the Province was through agriculture. Industrial labour was not even one per cent of the total population of the Province. If the sources were properly utlized the agricultural production could easily be increased by one and a half times. By compost making alone the production could be increased by 15 per cent. Mixed farming, rotation of crops, irrigation in Bundelkhand and large-scale farming in Ganga kahadar could step up the production to a great extent.

The scientific knowledge and energy available to the Government for this purpose would be harnessed for the great task. The Government was determined to make these improvement schemes a success and in case it did not then it had no business to remain in the office.

Pandit Pant announced that seven members of the dairy farm who had worked satisfactorily would be given one increment in their salaries.

* * *

Basic Education in West Bengal

The Premier of West Bengal, Dr. P.C. Ghosh, stated recently that the Government had decided to reorientate the primary education system of the Province on the lines of the basic education scheme.

Addressing the West Bengal Primary School Teachers' Conference at Serampore, Dr. Ghosh said that Government would train 22,000 school teachers, who would be charged with the task of imparting basic education to boy[illegible] and girls. A sum of Rs. 2,00,00[illegible] would be spent annually [illegible] education, out of which Rs. [illegible]

would be available from the education cess and nearly Rs. 20,00,000 from public donations. The training of the teachers would be completed within the next six years. Midnapore and 24-Parganas would have two training centres each, while the remaining districts of West Bengal would have one centre each.

* * *

Aboriginal Welfare Work in Bihar

The Government of Bihar have prepared a 2-year scheme for the uplift of aboriginals in the five districts of Chotanagpur and in the district of Santal Parganas. It is proposed to entrust the Adimjati Seva Mandal, Ranchi, with the execution of the scheme in the Chotanagpur districts and the Santal Panaria Seva Mandal in the district of Santal Parganas.

The scheme envisages the construction and maintenance of hostels for aboriginal boys and girls and provision of free boarding to 20 per cent of students, free lodging, free lighting and furniture. The hostels will accommodate 500 students. Hostels are proposed to be constructed. Ten primary schools are proposed to be built in the non-Christian areas which are particularly backward. Provision is made for awarding stipends to 250 girl students at the primary stage.

* * *

Bombay Housing Schemes

The Housing Programme of the Government of Bombay envisages acquisition of land on a large scale throughout the Province, especially in industrial areas. Land values have already risen up phenomenally. If no steps are taken to curb this tendency, not only Government but Co-operative Housing Societies (consisting of middle classes) also will have to pay unduly high sums for the land required for housing. In order to see that Government and Co-operative Housing Societies have not to foot an unduly large Bill in acquiring land, Government have decided to amend the Land Acquisition Act in so far as the Housing programme of Government is concerned. At present whenever any land is compulsorily acquired, the compensation payable is the market value of the land on the date of the publication of the notification; besides, 15 per [illegible]nt solatium is payable to the owner [illegible] land. The proposed amending [illegible] down that the compensation payable for all land that is compulsorily acquired will be governed by the market value of the land on the date of the notification or on 1st of January 1948, *whichever is less*. The Bill further provides that, in view of the unduly high increase in the values of land, which is wholly unearned, there is no case for paying 15 per cent solatium for all land acquired in connexion with the Housing programe of the Government.

* * *

PRODUCE OR PERISH

We talk of freedom but to-day that political freedom does not take us far unless there is economic freedom. But there is no such thing as freedom for a man who is starving or for a country which is poor. The poor whether they are nations or individuals, have little place in this world. Therefore, we have to produce in order to have wealth, sufficient and distributed by a proper economic planning so that that wealth may go to the millions. more especially to the common man and then not only the millions prosper but the whole country becomes rich and prosperous and strong.

—Pandit JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

Prohibition in Bombay

The Bombay Excise Minister recently said:

"The Government is determined to have complete Prohibition within four years. The Government will have to lose nine crores of revenue on this programme, in addition to eleven crores which we will have to spend on propaganda work. Since all this is public money, I would like to ask the public whether they really want Prohibition.

"I think this programme will be welcomed by all, irrespective of any caste or party. Everybody, whether a Communist, Socialist or Congressman, is bound to support this movement. It is no use closing one *Bhatti*, if every house is going to have illicit liquor. Mere passing of laws will not serve the purpose. Everybody must co-operate with the Government and, given such co-operation from all, I am sure we will make Prohibition a success."

* * *

Health Revitalization in U.P.

The Government Public Health and Medical Reorganization Committee in its report has strongly urged the early implementation of a comprehensive 5-year National Health Revitalization plan with special emphasis on the provision of medical facilities for the 50 million villages in the Province. The plan will cost Rs. 26 crores on the basis of a per capita expenditure of 14 annas. The Committee has suggested, among various other measures, an all out war against quacks and venereal diseases which includes enactment of proper legislation for control of brothels, abolition of separate women's hospitals, setting up of mobile dispensaries, provision of ambulance services in all district hospitals for the conveyance of serious cases within the districts. The plan is based mainly on the principles enunciated by the Bhore Committee.

Books and Publication

[The SSS Bulletin No. 12—
***September* 1947.]**

We are in receipt of a copy of the Small Savings Bulletin No. 12 relating to September 1947. The journal is a quarterly publication and contains a detailed record of the activities of the National Savings Organization in the various provinces. The importance of savings in a country like India can never be over-emphasized, and with a tradition for improvidence, such as the Indian agriculturists who constitute more than 70 per cent of the population are said to possess, active propaganda and publicity is necessary to develop thrif[illegible] am[illegible]g the people. The b[illegible] as well as similar [illegible] ture are extre[illegible] this e[illegible]

Policies and Programmes

Technical Education

The importance of technical education in the present set up of things needs no stressing. The development of this kind of education is a desideratum and the Provincial Government have gone full speed ahead in the matter. They have already constituted an Advisory Board for Technical Education. Its first meeting was held recently and the Hon'ble Minister of Education who presided inter alia *observed in the course of his address* :

"Modern life and modern civilization depend upon the extent of technical education that we may give to our young men and women. The progress of a nation and a country is dependent upon the extent of technical knowledge it possesses. In peace as well as in war this is of great importance and as such no nation can neglect this side of knowledge except at its own peril. And so, for the development of our industries as well as of the various services that this country demands, it is necessary that not only should we have a highly specialized personnel in the various departments of life but also that the level of scientific knowledge in the ordinary man and woman should be raised considerably.

Bhatnagar Committee

You may be aware that the Government of India had recently appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar, F.R.S. The terms of that Committee were to assess the requirements for different grades of scientific and technical man-power, taking a comprehensive view over a period of the next ten years, of the needs of Government (Civil and Defence), of teaching and research, and of industry, agriculture, transport, medicine and other fields dependant on the use of scientific and technical man-power and to make recommendations regarding action to be taken with reference to the immediate improvement and expansion of facilities for scientific [illegible]hnical training in Indian [illegible]d special insti-[illegible]mittee has made [illegible] that the Govern-[illegible] take cer[illegible] in [illegible]d.

Provincial Advisory Board—Functions

The purpose of this Board will be somewhat similar. It will be to advise the Government on all matters of technical and technological education of all types on a properly co-ordinated basis to meet the requirements and developments of this Province and India as a whole and to examine the technical and technological education of this Province in all its aspects and make recommendations with a view to reorganize it on a basis that will make it more useful, efficient and up to date. This Board, as you may already be aware, consists of the experts of Government in the various aspects of Engineering as well as Industries and the representatives of prominent scietific associations of this Province. The Chief Engineers of the two Railway systems in this Province have also been included in this Committee with a view to get the fullest co-operation of these big transport agencies. The members who have been nominated by Government represent each one of the main industries of this Province such as textile, leather, automobile, electricity, mining, etc., so that we may be in touch with the needs of industries. I have no doubt that this Committee will be greatly useful in the development of not only the technical personnel but also the various industries which are developing and which are yet to be developed in our Province.

The subjects before us are mainly two. It is for us to consider the number and types of technical personnel required in the Province and also the number of personnel now under training in our technical institutions in the Province. As you may be aware, an Advisory Board for Technical Education was appointed during the Adviser's Government to consider and report on the expansion of technical education and to suggest measures for post-war development specially in the next five years. The Committee then reported that the capacity of the then existing Colleges and Universities for the next five years was estimated approximately at 900 graduates of the University grade and that the existing facilities were inadequate to meet the demands of future industries. They said that the Chief Engineer (Communications) requires 338 Engineers and subordinates per year. The Chief Engineer (General) estimates that 375 Engineers and licentiates per year would be required for irrigation and drainage. The Chief Engineer for Electricity requires 45 Engineers and Licentiates per year. The Railways and the Director of Industries and Commerce estimate a total of 500 Engineers for the development of industries and expansion of Railways. It will thus be seen that the total estimated requirements of post-war developments of industries, roads, irrigation, hydro-electric power are over 2,500 graduate engineers within the next five years. The development of agriculture and forestry will similarly require an increased number of graduates.

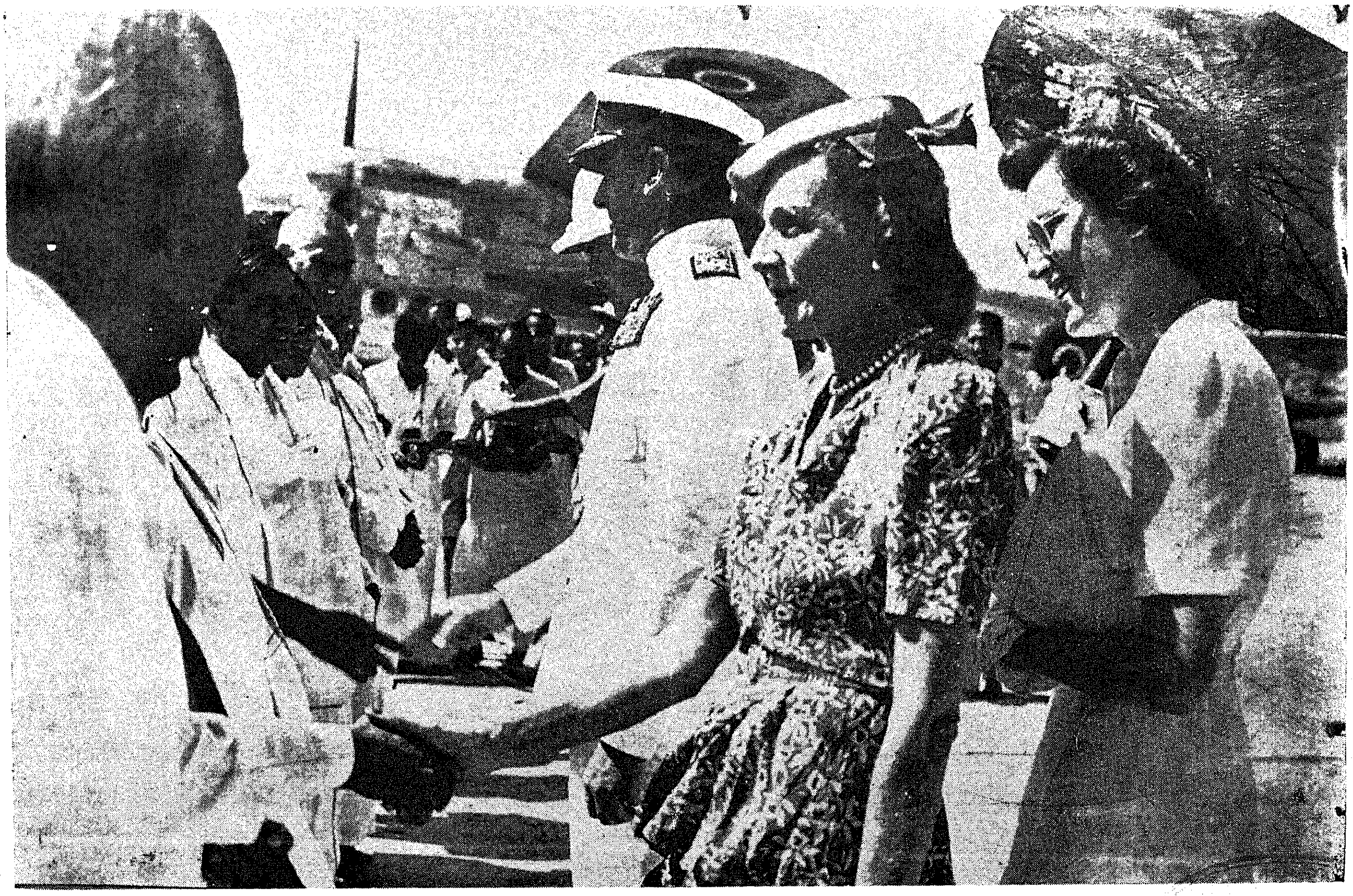
They also considered the institutions necessary for imparting technical education of the degree and diploma standard, as well as of the artisan type. The following, among others, were their recommendations. That three more Engineering Colleges be started, one being in the Ceded districts, and that the highest priority be given to this recommendation ; that one more College of Agriculture be started at a suitable centre ; that six more Polytechnics and 15 industrial schools should be started on a regional basis and that there should be an Apprenticeship Act enabling Government to make it obligatory on the part of employers to admit apprentices under a regulated scheme.

In pursuance of these recommendations, the Government have started four new Engineering Colleges, one new Agricultural College and six new Polytechnics. The industrial schools proposed by the Post-war Tehnical Education Committee were suggested to be obtained by converting some of the war technician training centre into industrial schools. As the number of technician training centres are still working, it has not been necessary to start new industrial schools.

Demand and Supply

In addition to the needs of the Public Works Department, and the Industries, there are certain other needs also which have to be met. The Agricultural Department, I understand, requires 76 licentiates in Mechanical Engineering and 100 Mechanics and engine drivers in the next five years. I also understand that the Sanitary Engineer would require about 300 Public Hea[illegible] Engineers and 1,500 Junior [illegible]

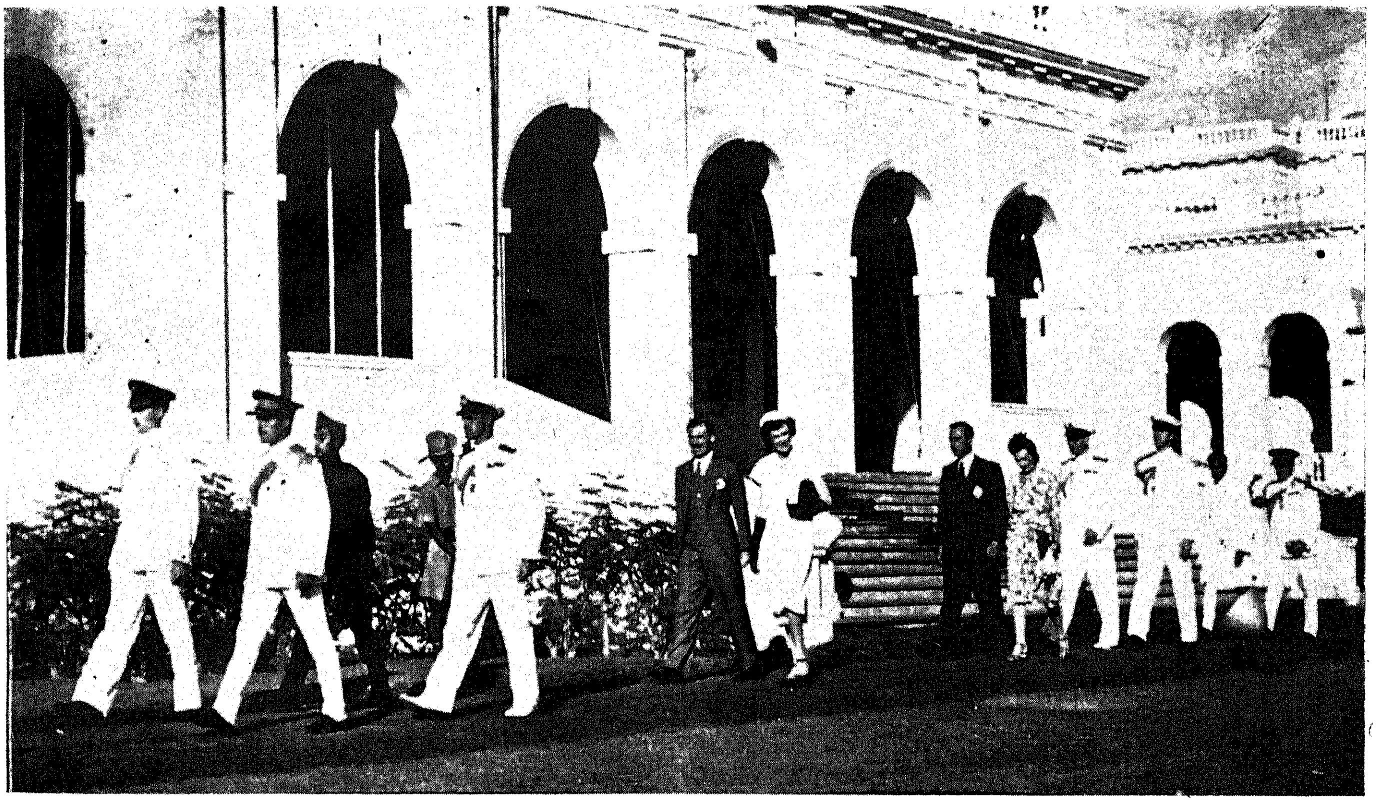
GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN MADRAS



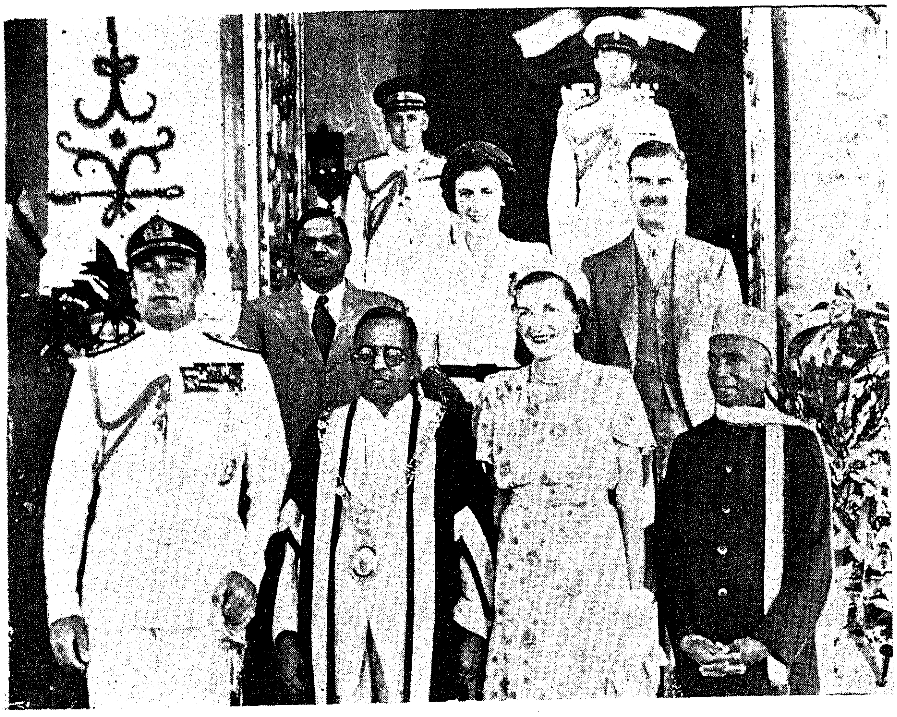
25 FEB 194

Above.—*His Excellency the Governor of Madras introducing the Hon'ble Ministers to His Excellency the Governor-General at the Meenambakam Aerodrome immediately after the Governor-General's arrival*

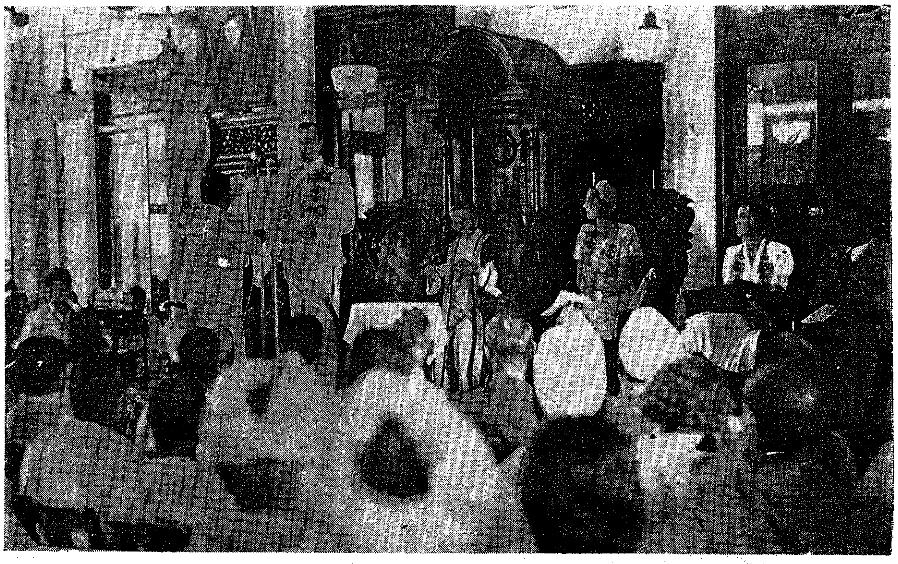
Left.—*Hon'ble Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, Premier was at home to Their Excellencies Lord and Countess Mountbatten during their recent visit. Here is seen the Premier receiving Their Excellencies on 27[illegible]uary 1948.*



Their Excellencies Lord Mountbatten and Countess Mountbatten arriving at the garden party held by His Excellency the Governor of Madras in their honour

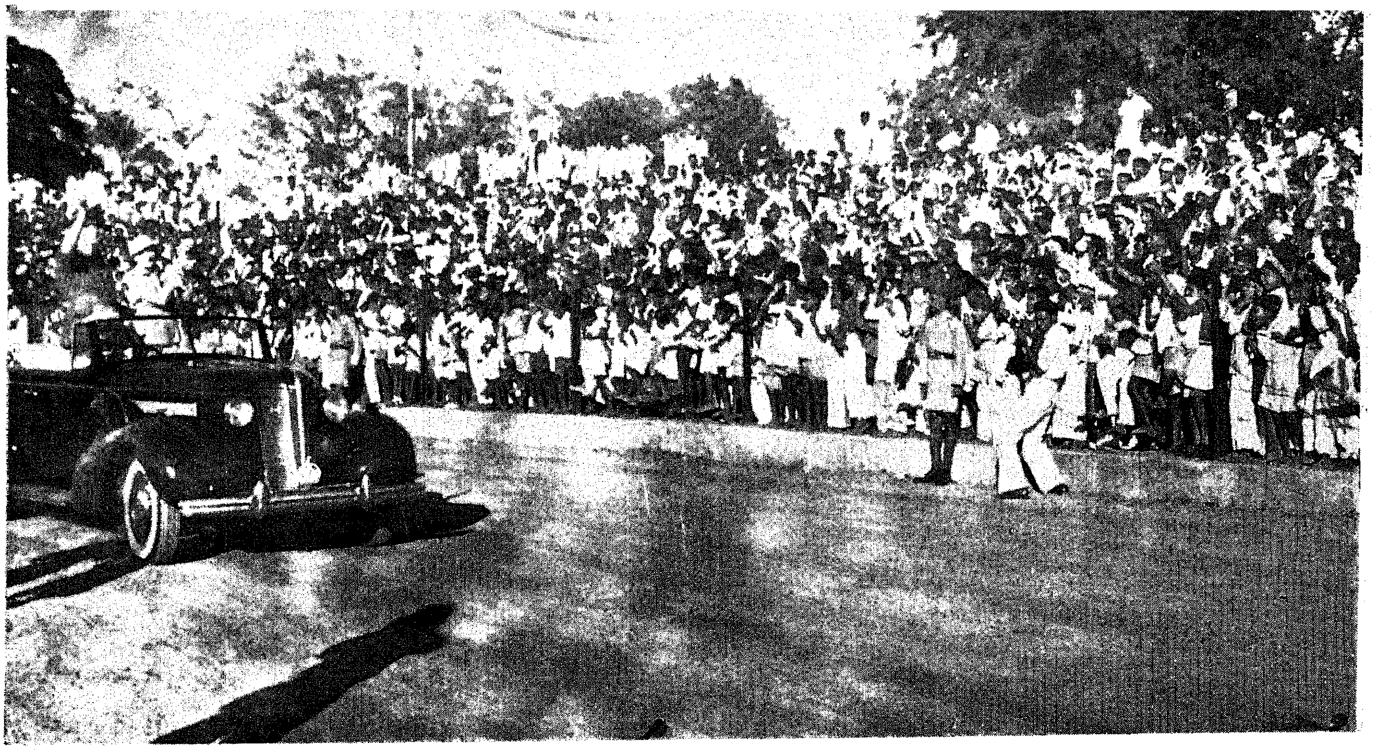


Their Excellencies with the Mayor and Commissioner of the Corporation



His Excellency replying to the Civic address in the Corporation

His Excellency the Governor-General witnessing a Girl-guides rally



His Excellency driving round in semi-state in the Corporation Stadium

scout rally. It may he noted that he spoke in-

if the recommendations of the Public Health Committee of the Government of Madras, whose report has just been published, is accepted.

These figures must be made up to date to meet our present requirements. The requirements of municipalities and other local bodies are not known, but I am informed that they have been finding it very difficult to fill up their technical posts and so, it should be expected that they would require more technical men in future than they do now. Besides these, we should not forget that there is a lot of demand for technical men for both the Railways and the Defence Services, which may be considered as All-India Service. We must also remember that the Madras Province has been a recruiting ground for technical services, not only to the army, navy and the air force, but to many other provinces which are not as happily equipped as we are in technical institutions. Considering from an All-India point of view, it is necessary that we should plan to meet these needs also. To this we must also provide for a certain amount of wastages in all human institutions.

Technical Personnel

Coming to the various grades of technical personnel that may be necessary they must roughly be of three categroies (1) the University degree holders; (2) the Licentiates and (3) the Artisans. It is absolutely essential that we must train in necessary proportions the various technicians required under each of these grades. Training more in one section than is necessary and not providing for a sufficient number of others will result in wastage of human material because for any work these various grades of personnel are complimentary and essential in proper proportion. Recently we have found that while Engineers are available, Overseers have been lacking, with the result, that putting into execution some of our schemes has been hindered. Because of this, the Government had to open an emergency training centre in the middle of the current year for training Overseers. This is only one example to show that in training these technical personnel we should provide in our calculations for the necessary proportions in which they must be trained.

Secondary Education—Reorganization

There is one other factor which we ha... ...of in setting up train... ...r training these ...w... the general ...tem was mainly ...did not contribute towards the solution of this great problem of training of technical personnel. As you may be aware from the press reports published recently, the Government have taken up the reorganization of secondary education. It is expected that a good proportion of our high schools will become technical high schools switched over from the merely academic studies to technical education. While a certain percentage of these people may go in for higher studies, it will be possible and necessary for a good number amongst them to be trained as technical personnel of another category. While calculating the number of institutions that may have to be started to train the necessary technical personnel, this new factor also will have to be considered.

Apprenticeship Bill

Next, I would like to refer to the Apprenticeship Bill, copies of which have already been circulated to you. The Government have been considering this matter for a long time and I would like to have your views on this subject. The Apprenticeship Bill which seeks to give practical training to the candidates in schools and colleges is essentially a matter of co-operation between the Government and the various industries concerned. The success of this measure will largely depend upon the co-operation of the masters of industries, and I have no doubt that those in charge of industries will come forward to lend their helping hand to thi... measure.

Departments' Forum

Resettlement Activities

East Godavari.

Number registered till the beginning of the quarter		4,420
Number registered in the quarter		448
Total		4,868
Number employed till the beginning of the quarter		644
Number employed in the quarter—		
	120	
	4	
	250	
		374
Balance		3,850

Trichinopoly.

Registration and placings.—In the month under report, the total number of registration in the Trichinopoly Sub-Regional Exchange was 425. The total number of placings in Government and other departments was 70.

Trichinopoly Motor Transport Co-operative Society.—The society is functioning satisfactorily. There are 15 lorries at present.

Neidalure Land Colonization Scheme.—All the lands except a few have already been transplanted and will be ready for harvest soon. Harvest would take pl... early in February. Owing to the failure of monsoon, crops in some of the lands are not promising. Most of t... nists are anxious to raise kuruvai crop, after the harvest of first crop. The P.W.D. authorities have said that water-supply in the channel would be available till 1st June 1948.

Both the instructors have joined the Vocational Training Centre at Neidalure and the training is in full swing from 14th October 1947. House-sites were already allocated to the colonists. They have been paid stipend and messing allowances with instructions to construct and complete the dwelling houses on or before 15th February 1948. Second-hand furniture has been provided for the training centre.

Labour Department

Labour Situation

The notice of strike issued by the Beehive Foundry Workers Union on the management of the Foundry has been withdrawn a... ...ult of conciliation by the Labor... ...icer, Madras.

The notice of s... ...e issued by the Motor Drivers Associ... ...tion to the Associated Bus Transp... Ltd., Madras, has been withdraw... conciliation effecte... Officer, Madras.

The workers of ... Transport, Ltd., ... struck work ... in spite ...

Chief Inspector of Madras. On the recommendation of the Commissioner of Labour, the Government have referred the dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Madras (G.O. Ms. No. 182, Development, dated 12th January 1948).

The workers in 21 textile mills in Coimbatore struck work on 5th January 1948 as a protest against the notice of the management announcing change in working hours. They resumed work on 9th January 1948 as a result of conciliation brought about by the Commissioner of Labour and the Joint Secretary to Government, Development Department.

The motor workers of Erode struck work on 11th January 1948. The Labour Officer, Coimbatore, brought about a settlement of the dispute and the strike was called off on 13th January 1948.

The Dharmapuram Motor Workers' Union has issued a notice of strike to the proprietors of motor transports, Dharmapuram, that they will go on strike if their grievances for recognition of Union, dearness allowance, uniform, etc., are not conceded. The Labour Officer, Coimbatore, is looking into the matter.

The Government have sanctioned prosecution of the management of Sri Suryanarayana Spinning Mills, Pandalapaka, for having closed the mills while the award of the Industrial Tribunal is in operation.

The management of Shree Bajrang Jute Mills, Ltd., Guntur, have reported that their mills have been closed down from 5th January 1948. The Commissioner of Labour has recommended to Government that the dispute may be referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Bezwada.

The Secretary, Action Committee, Madura Motor Labourers' Union, Madura, has issued a notice of strike, dated 3rd January 1948, to the Managing Director, T.V.S. Company, Ltd., Madura, and Southern Roadways, Ltd., Madura, intimating that the workers will go on strik[illegible] 14 days from the date of issue o[illegible] the notice, if their demands of int[illegible] relief, bonus, dearness allowa[illegible] reinstatement of dismissed worke[illegible] etc., are not conceded. The L[illegible]r Officer, Madura, has broug[illegible] a settlement of the disp[illegible]

[illegible]ry of the Tannery [illegible]ndigul, issued a [illegible] 13th December [illegible]chants' Associa- [illegible] that the

workers will go on strike if their demands for wages, dearness allowance, bonus and gratuity are not conceded.

The cigar workers in Virudunagar has called off the strike on 11th January 1948 on the intervention of the Labour Officer, Tinnevelly.

The dispute between the tannery workers and the Trichinopoly tannery owners has been settled by the Inspector of Factories, Tanjore, on 2nd January 1948 and the workers have resumed work.

The President of the Negapatam Steel Rolling Mills Workers' Union, Negapatam, has issued a notice of strike, dated 20th December 1947, to the Superintendent, Indian Steel Rolling Mills, Negapatam. The Labour Officer, Trichinopoly, has not been able to bring about a settlement of the dispute by conciliation. The Commissioner of Labour has recommended to Government that the dispute regarding the demand for increased wages may be referred for adjudication.

[First fortnight of January 1948]

Revenue Department

Prohibition work—Review

Ameliorative Measures

Substitutes for drink.—Refreshment stalls opened after the introduction of Prohibition continued to be popular in general. But those started at Government instance in the Nilgiri district were closed as they were not popular. Some stalls in Malabar district also were closed for want of financial assistance to run them. However, many new tea stalls sponsored by private persons sprung up in most of the districts during the month. The Indian Tea Marketing Expansion Board, North Arcot Branch, supplied tea freely in Ranipet, Sholingur, Arkonam and Ambur centres, while the branch at Madura continued to distribute tea at cost price in villages within 25 miles of Madura on shandy days.

Rural Recreation.—The 75 Rural Recreation Officers who were on duty during the month visited 1,088 villages and organized rural games in 871 villages. Fifty-three tournaments were also held during the month.

Bhajanas, Harikathas and Kalakshepams.—Bhajanas, Harikathas and Kalakshepams were held during the month in 1,419 villages. Folk dances, dramas or cinema shows were held at the instance of the Special Development Officers in 309 villages.

In Malabar and South Kanara districts not much progress was made in the organization of rural games, Bhajanas and entertainment to ex-addicts, as the entire ameliorative staff was concentrating attention on the formation of jaggery manufacturing societies to provide employment to ex-tappers.

Ballad singers.—Sixty-four ballad singers were on duty during the month. Excluding Tanjore district for which figures were not available, they visited 631 villages, organized community singing in 194 villages and trained 866 villagers in community singing.

Propaganda vans.—The propaganda vans toured in all the Prohibition districts except the Nilgiris, Guntur, Nellore and Trichinopoly during the month.

Gramasangams.—Seven hundred and one Gramasangams and 17 firka associations were formed during the month, bringing the total number formed up to the month to 8,029 Gramasangams, 229 firka associations and 56 taluk associations. They attended to various beneficial activities.

Rural uplift schools.—Rural uplift schools were opened during the month in the districts of Bellary, Chittoor and Nellore.

Thrift.—A total of Rs. 20,742 was saved in hundi boxes during the month, the amount saved up to the end of the month being 1,37,478.

Uplift of women.—The Salem branch of the Indian Women Civic Corps continued to do useful work in 6 centres in Salem Town. The womenfolk were taught needle-work, charka-spinning, music, games, first-aid, etc. The local branch of the Indian Women Civic Corps at Kurnool co-operated with the ameliorative staff in showing the magic lantern slides 'Haridasi.' In South Kanara district the Women's Welfare Association gave lectures at various centres on the advantages of Prohibition. Sri Rangammal of Reddipalayam in Coimbatore did propaganda work among women for education of girls in the locality.

Employment of ex-toddy tappers.—In Salem district some of the tappers joined the milk supply societies and some took to weaving. In North Arcot district 137 ex-tappers were admitted as members of milk supply societies. As the palmyrah season has commenced, nea[illegible] 10,000 ex-tappers in Coi[illegible] be employed in [illegible]

(Continued

Special Articles

The Problem of Juvenile Delinquency

By LIEUT.-COL. J. FORD THOMPSON, *Adviser to Government in Child Psychology*

The problem of juvenile delinquency has, of recent years, been coming more and more to the fore; partly because of a true increase in the number of children who are serious delinquents, due to war conditions, and partly, because our increasing knowledge of the child mind has brought into question the efficacy of the methods in vogue for dealing with these children. There is also, among thinking people, a growing realization that there is much truth in the old saying, 'The child is father of the man,' and that true social progress ultimately depends on how we train our children.

The education of a child may be divided into three broad divisions: character training, the acquisition of knowledge, and practice in the use of reason and skills. Of these, character training is the most important, it being better to have a good man with little knowledge and ability than a bad man with a great deal of knowledge and ability, for the latter will use his knowledge to advance his evil designs.

It is a sobering thought to consider how little systematic character training is being undertaken in schools and homes. How much time is allotted to character training in schools? How much systematic character training was going on in the certified schools, where the worst juvenile delinquents are sent for training? The answer to these questions is, none. This lack of character training is the root cause of juvenile delinquency; and not only of juvenile delinquency, but of the blackmarket, corruption, crime of all sorts and not only of crime, but of double dealing and dishonesty, within the law.

The importance of juvenile delinquency in relation to the wider aspect of character training mentioned above lies in the fact that any system of character training which produces good
...venile delinquents will
results when applied
behaviour is within
s, but the converse is not
rue.

It is not the purpose of this article to discuss in detail the nature of the systematic character training, but to describe the problem which juvenile delinquency presents, bearing in mind the larger issues involved.

What is a Juvenile Delinquent?

A juvenile delinquent is a child whose behaviour is anti-social and contrary to the legal and moral codes of the society in which he lives. Taking this as a definition, how many of us have not been guilty of juvenile delinquency? How many of us can honestly say that we have never stolen as a children? It is true that most of us did our juvenile stealing from our own houses, and if we were caught, our parents dealt with us, but we could legally have been taken before a Juvenile Court and sent to a Certified School for years. No one thinks of a boy from a wealthy family who steals ten rupees from his father's box as being a juvenile delinquent, but the poor boy who does the same thing and is sent to a Certified School is universally looked on as a juvenile delinquent. The truth is that the vast majority of us have been juvenile delinquents, but because we were never taken to court we have escaped the stigma.

The term 'Juvenile Delinquency,' however, is normally applied only in connection with these children who are more delinquent than normal, and who are either confirmed in delinquent habits, or behave so badly that ordinary methods of dealing with naughtiness in children do not produce any result in curbing the misbehaviour. There is also a smaller group of children who commit very serious crimes such as murder.

It is convenient to divide juvenile delinquents into two broad types, the naughty child and the problem child. The naughty child is usually a normal child who has grown up without any sort of training, or faulty training in a bad environment. The great majority of delinquents fall into this group. The problem child may be of several varieties, mentally deficient, insane, neurotic, or there may be a physical reason for the misbehaviour.

Normal development of a Child's Character

The normal, or average child, in our society develops his character empirically. His character is not systematically developed by training. He reacts to a certain circumstance instinctively for the benefit of himself. If his instinctive action brings unpleasant consequences in its train, and repetition of the same behaviour on other occasions consistently results in unpleasant consequences, he is able to learn by his experience, and cease to react in that way. For example, a small boy sees a succulent fruit in a shop. His instinctive desire is to take it and eat it. If he does so, and is caught by the shop-keeper who curses him and beats him, he will think twice about doing the same thing again. If, on the other hand, his theft is successful, the pleasure he gained from eating the fruit tends to lead him to repeat the offence. If he 'gets away with it' in a large percentage of cases he comes to regard his being caught as just being bad luck occasionally, and the only effect of the beating he receives is to make him resolve to be more careful next time.

The character of the average child is thus developed from his experience, and his experiences depend on his environment. Opinions and values are derived from the people with whom he comes in contact, and he learns in a haphazard way how to deal with the problems of social intercourse as they arise. The childhood experiences of some people are such that they develop good characters, while the experiences of others lead them to develop bad characters. The average individual develops a character which is neither very good nor very bad, but one which lacks strength.

The average pa... who wishes to
bring his childre... to be good men
and women has ... expert knowledge
of character train... He teaches his
children the norma... standards which
he believes to be goo... ones, by means
of precept and adm... If, to his
knowledge, the c... ...dly to
live up to the ei... has
taught, he ma...
But, only a fra...
misbehaviour ...
His chil...
wh...

and his experiences in school may militate against the parent's teaching.

In school, wrong-doing on the part of the child only brings disapproval and punishment if it happens to come to the notice of the schoolmaster. The fact that only a small proportion of offences come to light leads the child to regard it merely as a misfortune should he be caught and punished, and the child tends to form an attitude of mind which can be summed up in the statement 'Thou Shalt Not be Found Out.' The present structure, both of home and of school discipline is such that the child tends to direct his efforts more in the direction of avoiding detection in his wrong-doing than in endeavouring to improve his behaviour. This in turn leads to a failure to form good habits of behaviour which are deep-rooted and fixed.

The end result of the average child's experiences is an individual who pays lip-service to a good code of ethics, and behaves according to this code when it pays him. If, however, the individual be subjected to stress in the form of an instinctive urge to benefit himself at the expense of others, he will not behave according to the code of ethics he gives lip-service to, but will do things which are morally wrong and try to avoid being found out. If he is found out, he will attempt to twist things so that it appears that he was really acting ethically.

That is what the average individual is like to-day. So long as it pays him, he will act ethically, but if it does not pay him, he will not. Hence the black-market flourishes. The average individual is highly moral in his expressed opinions, but his actions do not always correspond with these opinions. Public opinions will always be on the side of a moral solution to a problem, but public opinion is not what the public really thinks; it is what the public thinks it ought to think.

These general defects of character are not the fault of the individuals who make up our soc[...]; they are due to a lack of system[...] haracter training in childhood.

Were a system [...] character training in general operat[...]n the whole nature of society would [...]hange for the better, and unmo[...] [...]viour would eventually [...] rare. Individuals who [...]
[...]one systematic
[...]hildhood would
[...]f social behaviour
[...] require a very
[...]m depart
[...]would

not suffer from the mental battles most of us experience when there is a conflict in our minds between doing a wrong thing which will benefit us and the right thing which will not apparently benefit us; they would automatically tend to do the right thing.

The Development of Delinquents

The Development of the problem of child is not within the scope of this article since that would involve much technical discussion. But how does a juvenile delinquent of the 'naughty' type develop?

Everyone knows that some children are more difficult to 'handle' than others. These children are more determined to get their own way than the average child and possess through their heredity a strong inner drive of an instinctive nature towards self-assertion. Now, if a child of this nature grows up in a bad environment where discipline is too lax, or too severe without concomitant affection, he will most assuredly develop into what we call a juvenile delinquent. The tragedy about it is that these very children are the ones who, with proper guidance and training, could become leaders of society. This is so because they possess that inner instinctive drive which, canalized in a social direction, would push them forward to great achievements. It is thus of vital importance to society that every endeavour be made to prevent as many as possible of these children from becoming seriously delinquent, and to reclaim those who do, for they are potentially of great value to the munity.

There are also those children who are brought up in an environment where they are actively taught to be what we call delinquent. An excellent example of this is to be found in the 'criminal tribes' where a child is brought up to steal and, I am told, a young man cannot get a wife until he has proved his capabilities as a thief. A child brought up in this way is, of course, a menace to society as a whole, as distinct from the smaller community of the tribe.

The same thing applies to a child who is brought up in criminal surroundings anywhere, particularly in large cities.

Then there is the destitute child, wandering on city streets. Begging leads on to stealing. A lack of education leads to unemployability except for coolie work; this too, often leads to crime. I have spoken to large numbers of those destitutes, and the majority of them have admitted to me that they have stolen many times, altough they had not been charged with it in court. The magnitude of this problem may be gauged from the fact that there are, it is estimated, between two and three lakhs of these destitute children in the Province of Madras.

The Importance of Character Training

The importance of adequate systematic character training both for society and the individual cannot be over-emphasized. For society, it holds out a practical method of attaining that happy state, so sought after by religious leaders, where honesty and goodwill between men are universally practised. The attainment of this end is now-a-days of more than academic interest, for atomic bombs at present exist, one of which could wipe out the city of Madras and all its inhabitants in a fraction of a second. The question to-day is not so much whether universal character training in children is desirable or not, but rather whether mankind will be in time, by so doing, to avert the complete collapse of what we call civilization. It is a race with time. Up till the present, man has been spending nearly all his energies in harnessing and taming the material universe; he has concentrated on educating his children to acquire knowledge and to use it; research has largely been directed to finding out better methods of pumping knowledge into the child, but methods of scientifically training an individual to develop a good stable character have received scant attention, and character training does not enter into school curricula. By his neglect, man may have committed suicide, for he has acquired far more power over the world than he is characterologically fitted to use. Mankind in its journey along the road of destiny has come to a large red sign which reads 'DANGER'. Let us hope the warning is heeded.

For the individual, adequate character training in youth is his one hope of ever approaching that happiness, the right to the pursuit of which is so zealously guarded in the constitution of the United States of America. A perfectly trained individual would have a mind freed from the mental conflicts which so oppress us, and be able to the full to realize his potentialities as regard achievement.

Who is to do the Cha[...] Training

There are three [...]
which mass chara[...]
achieved, the hon[...]
children's clubs.

The training of the pre-school child must, as a general rule, lie completely in the hands of the parents, but with the school child things are different. One must consider whether the direction of the character training of the child should lie chiefly in the hands of the parents, or in those of his teacher. In my view the teacher should be the directing influence, for it is possible to train the teacher more easily in correct methods than the parent, who has many other things to think about. The training of children is the teacher's profession. It should not be implied from the above that the parent should have no hand in the training; far from it. Parent and teacher should work in close co-operation, and parent-Teacher Associations should be formed in connection with every school.

We have still to consider the children who do not attend school. They should be trained through the medium of children's clubs, of a special type, with the co-operation if possible, of the parents. These clubs I should like to see in every street, in every town, and in every village. These clubs can be formed and run without financial aid from Government, but the club leaders would require to undergo a course of training.

Essentia's for Happy and Correct Development of the Child

There are certain essentials to be observed if a child is to be brought up happily and well, so that he develops a sound and stable character. These are as follows :—

(*a*) Security of affection; at the least goodwill towards him, at the best, love.

(*b*) Security of minimum physical needs.

(*c*) Security of Law—the child's law, with which he is in agreement.

(*d*) Opportunity for self-expression and education.

Stable affection we regard as being just as necessary for the proper development of the child's mind as vitamins are for the proper development of his body.

Security of minimum pyhsical needs in the shape of food, clothing, and shelter, need no emphasis.

The child loves the security of law—to know definitely what he may do and what he may not do. He likes to know precisely ... penalty a given infringement of the law ... will entail; he likes to ... that the closer he adheres to his ... the better he will become as regards ... al value. But what he likes best of all is to enjoy the protection of the law—to know definitely that he will not be punished unless he breaks his law; therein lies real security.

This law must NOT be imposed. Ideals must be so explained to a child by a person he likes, that he comes to understand fully why such and such behaviour is wrong and other conduct right. In this way the child comes freely to accept a code of ideals, and a true conscience is born. Thereafter, the child should have a hand in framing laws for his guidance, and in assigning penalties for non-observance of these laws to help him to form firm habits of social conduct.

We feel very strongly that the child should walk the road to a good character side-by-side with the educator, and not be dragged unwillingly along it, for if this be done, the child is very liable to run back the way he came as soon as he can release himself from the bonds of unsympathetic discipline.

The necessity for self-expression and education in the ususal sense is self-evident.

The Necessity for a System of Character Training

The tendency now-a-days, which we deprecate, is towards individualism in child psychology. Each child is regarded as a separate problem. Now, this is all very well for the expert dealing with the real problem child, but it is manifestly absurd if we are to contemplate mass character training. Where are we to find the vast number of experts who would be required for such a task? Each teacher would have to undergo several years specialised training to enable him even to attempt such a task. The real problem child must be treated individually, and his treatment lies within the province of the expert, but these children are relatively few in number. The character training of the vast majority of normal children, and even of those labelled 'delinquent' must lie in the hands of teachers and parents, who cannot be expected to learn the intricacies of individual psychology.

It is therefore essential that there be a well-tested method of systematic character training, where rules can be laid down for general application, rules which can readily be grasped by parent and teacher. The teacher will naturally be expected to have more advanced knowledge than the parent, but he should be able to learn his practical child psychology during a three months' course.

The system of character training referred to must be such that it produces good results in a very high percentage of children. The small percentage who do not react well to it would then be regarded as problem children and referred to the expert for his advice and individual treatment.

Summing up the Problem

The very badly delinquent child is the product of a society where routine character training in a systematic fashion is not in force.

What is required is a system of character training which can readily be learned and applied by parents and teachers.

Radically new methods must be used for the reclamation of the serious delinquent, for present methods are not resulting in his reformation.

The huge problem of the destitute children must be tackled.

The public must be educated to the importance of this question of character training.

In my next article I propose to survey the methods at present in vogue for dealing with serious delinquents, and to outline the plans which I intend to submit to Government for consideration and, I hope, approval.

C.P. Premier's Message on Harijan day

On the 15th August we achieved swarajya and now have to transform this swarajya into surajya. After the political revolution, we have now to proceed towards the social revolution. By passing the Temple Entry Authorization Act, the Provincial Government have taken the first step in this direction. On the occasion of the sacred Makar Sankranti, I appeal to the people to extend their co-operation to us in this great cause.

Hindu society ... divided on the basis of labour, ... -day this division has assumed ... fferent form. In order to mainta... their prestige, the high castes kept th... Sudras in bondage, and we have receiv... full punishment for this evil. It, th... ow becomes our duty to fo... fferences, unite and liv... ve and sympathy ... obstruction and ... prosperous ... in the ...

Progress of Resettlement in the Province

By H. S. PAUL, Esq., *Deputy Director of Re-settlement and Employment, Madras.*

[This broadcast gives facts and figures about the progress of resettlement in the Province and would disillusion many who are labouring under the impression that the tempo of resettlement operations is not what it ought to be.]

Though the Re-settlement and Employment organization in India has done and is doing some good work since its inception in July 1945, and though it is an organization that exists not merely to secure jobs for ex-servicemen, but to deal with the problem of unemployment as a whole, to help employers to secure the right kind of men and to assist the unemployed to secure suitable jobs yet its existence and the work it is doing are not sufficiently known to the public, whose help and co-operation are very necessary for the successful working of this new organization. Having started under an emergency, when a large-scale military demobilization began the organization had first to deal with the resettlement of demobilized services personnel and discharged war-workers. This is no doubt the main work that is being done at present though even now the Employment organization is assisting some other classes of person also to get employment, such as persons belonging to the scheduled castes and refugees who are in need of jobs. But the organization has always in view its long term objective of providing full employment effecting proper distribution of skilled labour and also increasing the availablity of skilled workmen. With this end in view, the organization compiles accurate statistics of the availablity of man-power in various categories of labour, arranges to train men in different technical and vocational walks of life and is trying to meet the demands of employers and those seeking employment.

In the Madras Presidency, the organization has got a Regional Employment Exchange at Madras, 9 Sub-Regional Employment Exchanges in the more important district headquarters and a ... ict Employment Office in all other ... ts headquarters. As I said before, ... Exchanges and Employment Offi... are at present mainly dealing ... th the ex-service personnel and di... arged war-workers. Out of a t... nearly 4½ lakhs of men ... the armed forces f... y, more than ... emobilized and ... r of discharged ... those who ... and in organizations like the A.R.P. National War Front and so on. Of these, so far 183,348 registered themselves in the Exchanges and District Employment Office and 52,830 secured jobs. That is to say 29 per cent of those who registered at the Exchanges obtained jobs through the efforts of the Exchanges. This may not perhaps be much, but this is due mainly to the fact that private employers have not yet begun to make use of the Exchanges to obtain their man-power. Of the placings referred to, nearly 90 per cent has been in the vacancies in the Government and in the Railway. But an analysis of the figures into different periods since the commencement of the organization shows that more and more private employers are beginning to have recourse to the Exchanges, to get their workers. In Madras Presidency there are now 1,156 private employers who seek the assistance of the Exchanges. We appeal to all other private employers also to make use of the Exchanges, so that the unemployment problem in this country may be solved in a systematic way."

Another important work that the organization is doing is to arrange for technical and vocational training for a large number of men and women. It is common knowledge that during the period of the war, a large number of persons were given training in various technical subjects and were made use of in the war as carpenters, blacksmiths, fitters, turners, motor mechanics, electricians, wireless operators and so on. But most of these have not attained sufficient proficiency to make them fit enough to earn their livelihood as skilled workers in civil life. Hence it was felt that these men should be given further training and accordingly the Government of India through the agency of this organization have organized a technical and vocational training scheme. In this Presidency, there are at present 33 technical training centres with a seating capacity of 3,378 in 31 trades. The number undergoing training now is more than 2,500. There are 12 vocational training centres with a capacity of 960 in 37 trades. About 600 persons are at present undergoing vocational training. Apart from the few training centres run by the Government themselves, most of the centres are in existing private institutions and concerns such as the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, Messrs. Seshasayee's at Trichy, St. Xavier's Industrial School at Tanjore, A. G. Technological Institute at Vuyyuru and so on. To give an idea, without going into details, of the extent of financial aid given by the Government, it may be said that the Government pays to these institutions Rs. 7 per trainee per month if the staff and equipment are supplied by Government or Rs. 15 per month otherwise for a period of about 12 to 18 months. And the trainee themselves are given a stipend of Rs. 35 per mensem. Men, mostly with some previous grounding in the particular trade, are trained to become skilled workers as carpenters, blacksmiths, electric linemen, armature winders, internal combustion engine drivers, mechanics and so on. Vocational training is given in agriculture, co-operation and in cottage industries. Similar facilities are given to women, who belonged to the W.A.C. (O) Corps to have training in typewriting, stenography, dressmaking, etc. Three hundred and twenty three women are now undergoing training in 63 centres. They get Rs. 45 for boarding and lodging besides Rs. 10 as pocket-money. When talking about these training facilities, mention should also be made of the 378 disabled ex-servicemen who are undergoing training in different trades in the Jalahalli centre near Bangalore, which is a centre run wholly by the Government. Here, the men are trained in weaving, tailoring, mat-making, poultry-keeping, fruit preservation and many other trades; and it is hoped that these disabled men would be able to earn their livelihood after their training.

As it is realised that this sort of training for one or one and a half years may not turn out very efficient skilled workers, the Government of India have formulated yet another scheme, viz., the scheme of apprenticeship in industry. I want to lay special emphasis on this scheme. We have not yet been able to do ... in this direction. We requi... help and co-operation of all in... concerns in this matter, and

for their help and co-operation. According to this scheme, the industrial concerns, which admit apprentices do not have to spend any money on them. Government are prepared to pay a per capita fee to the institution up to Rs. 15 per mensem. The apprentices themselves will get an allowance of Rs. 35 per mensem for technical and Rs. 33 for the vocational apprenticeship for a period of six months to one year, according to requirements in each case. Government do not impose any obligation on the firm or industrial concerns which give the training to employ the men trained as apprentices after the apprenticeship period. But it is hoped that the apprentices, with the technical knowledge that they have acquired in their war-services, would become so efficient as a result of their apprenticeship training, that the industrial concerns which train them would naturally be inclined to employ them and utilize their services. It will be seen that the apprentices under this scheme will not be a burden to the concerns which accept them, but on the other hand will be a source of profit to them by earning for them the training fees granted by the Government and increasing their man power usefully. These are the schemes by which the Government of India, through the agency of the Re-settlement and Employment Organization, are trying to provide within as short a time as possible the requisite skilled man-power for the execution of post-war development schemes in particular and for the expansion of the industries in the country in general. Industrial concerns will be doing a great national service if they come forward to take in apprentices under this scheme in large numbers. They will also be helping themselves at the cost of Government.

Since the Re-settlement and Employment Organization of the Government of India had to deal with the ex-servicemen first, opportunity was taken by the Provincial Government of Madras to work their Provincial Schemes intended for the benefit of the ex-servicemen through this organization. This organization in this Presidency therefore has been spending much time and energy and paying great attention in planning and working out various schemes for the benefit of the ex-servic[illegible] I shall give very briefly [illegible]se schemes, which [illegible]ed and also finan[illegible] Government, and [illegible]me extent, or are likely to be, financially supported by the Government of India and also by the Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund of this Province. All these schemes are being worked on a co-operative basis. I shall first deal with the Land Colonies. These are co-operative agricultural colonies intended to settle ex-military agriculturists on the land. 41 sites, i.e., big blocks of waste lands were originally selected in all the districts, and concentrated efforts were made to prepare 15 of them to start colonies. Money was spent by the Government of Madras to make these sites really cultivable. Shrub jungle was removed, the sites were levelled, irrigation and drinking water facilities were provided, roads were constructed and in some places anti-malaria measures had also to be taken. Colonies were then started during the course of the last one or two years; and at present 9 of these are functioning very satisfactorily. The following are the 9 colonies :—

Kumaragiripatnam in East Godavari.

Kalavapudi in West Godavari.

Kalidindi in Kistna.

Rudravaram in Kurnool.

Meyyur Gudapakkam in Chingleput.

Tirumangalakottai in Tanjore.

Neidalur in Trichinopoly.

Chinnakalapalayam in Coimbatore.

Manivilandan in Salem.

We have settled nearly 900 ex-servicemen in these land colonies. Each of the colonist is provided with a decent hut to live in, and is allowed to cultivate 4 or 5 acres of land. The lands in most of these colonies are fit for wet cultivation and paddy is raised in these lands. Most of the others are suitable for irrigated dry crops, and only some areas are dry lands with no irrigation wells. Each colony has formed a co-operative society of its own, and each colonist has paid an initial share-capital of Rs. 50. The Government have at present borne the entire initial expenditure. The co-operative society is providing all facilities for cultivation, giving the colonists bulls, ploughs, manure, seed, etc., or giving advances where necessary. The question whether, and if so how much, further share-capital should be collected from the colonists or how they should be further helped are still under consideration, and it is expected that decision would be taken very shortly. The Government of India have also offered to pay a maximum grant of Rs. 500 per colonist, under certain conditions. This offer will also be availed of if possible. It is likely that in this year one more colony near Villipuram in South Arcot district will be started. It will be a wet-land colony.

I shall next refer to the various workshops that are functioning in different districts, also on a co-operative basis. There is one Engineering Workshop at Madras, called the Strathie's Workshop. It is situated next to the P.W.D. Workshop in Royapuram. Residents of Madras can easily pay a visit to this workshop and see its working. 102 ex-servicemen, who have formed themselves into a co-operative society, are now working in this workshop. Different kinds of machinery have been and are being made here; so also some machine-parts. The workshop is also at present engaged in manufacturing aluminium and copper vessels, which are finding a very good market, and also in building bodies for motor-lorries purchased for the ex-servicemen. In addition to this, there are five metal workshops at Kumbakonam, Katpadi, Olavakkot, Duvvada and Tinnevelly. There are also five timber works at Tiruvottiyur, Katpadi, Duvvada, Tinnevelly and Olavakkot. Nearly a thousand ex-servicemen have been admitted in all these workshops.

The Madras Provincial Schemes include also the 12 Motor Transport Co-operative Societies that have been formed in the latter half of 1947. These have been formed in the 12 more heavily recruited districts of Vizagapatam, Guntur, Malabar, Coimbatore, Salem, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madras, Madura and Tinnevelly. Of these, except the three societies in Salem, Tanjore and Guntur, the others have started functioning and are working for the last few months. Each society has purchased a few lorries, ranging from a dozen to 23 in some cases, and are plying them for hire. All the employees are ex-servicemen and are shareholders in the co-operati[illegible]ociety. So far, about 350 ex-ser[illegible]en have found employment in [illegible] motor-transport societies. Some [illegible]he societies have made very good [illegible]ofits during this short period of a [illegible] months, after keeping aside su[illegible] amounts towards depreciati[illegible] sinking fund.

I should not [illegible] other small ex-[illegible] tive societies at [illegible] society a[illegible] servi[illegible]

So much about the Provincial Schemes for resettling ex-servicemen in civil life. As I have said, all these schemes have taken the shape of and have been translated into co-operative societies. It is not really the duty or one of the functions of the Government of India's resettlement and employment organization to organize such co-operative societies or work them. It is its duty only to supply the required man-power to these or other such co-operative societies or any employing agency. But as I said before, as this organization had to concern itself first about the ex-servicemen before dealing with the wider range of all unemployed, it was made in the Madras Presidency to take up this work of organizing these schemes also. Very soon, however, it is likely that all these ex-servicemen's co-operative societies in the Presidency will be made over to the Co-operative Department itself to be looked after. This organization will then have to widen its sphere of work and shall have to attend to not only the ex-service personnel, but also to all unemployed.

—*By courtesy A.I.R. Madrsa.*

(*Continued from page* 16)

palmyrah jaggery. In Trichinopoly district 200 ex-tappers were admitted as members in the jaggery co-operative societies, and 5 milk supply societies to absorb 105 ex-tappers were also organized. Co-operative milk supply societies were also formed in Tanjore district to provide employment for ex-tappers. A cotton coir manufacturing society has been organized for the ex-tappers in Keerathurai in Madura City. About 9,500 tappers in Malabar district and 2,500 tappers in South Kanara district are expected to be employed in the manufacture of jaggery. [November 47.]

General Knowledge Column

Aphorisms of Thiruvalluvar

Saint Thiruvalluvar needs no introduction to readers. His "Thirukural" has been described as the glory of Tamil culture. He is as to Tamilians what Shakespeare is to Englishmen and the studying of his book is considered by many as a liberal education in itself. One author has said that the single incomparable work, namely, Thirukural is worth more than Lord Macaulay's library or for the matter of that, than any collection of Western or Eastern Literature (except the Bible and one or two other Sacred Books) ancient, modern or ultra modern. Thirukural is said to provide the foundation for a universal religion. It contains a number of sacred aphorisms. A few of these are extracted below :—

Virtue makes men good, happy, great—
Life's prop, man's best life-mate.

Than Vice Life knows no blacker
Than Virtue no greater might. [blight ;

Be good ; as well, as oft you can
Do good ; thou art a man !

Envy, greed, wrath, harsh speech
Thou shalt be good and true. [eschew ;

Delay not good till death ; all things
Then leave one—but good clings.

Virtue is happiness and fame ;
Vice wretchedness and shame.

The one thing to do is good ; and ill
To shun like hell-flame still.

Where love to duty wedded lies,
There home is Paradise.

Has earth a grander sight to shew
Than a woman chaste and true ?

Of earthly boons children are the best ;
Most, if of good sense possest.

In houses which always friends wel-
Glad Lakshmi makes her home. [come,

Never forget friends in thy need ;
Any pure-souled friend, indeed.

In all our births to us are dear
Those that once wiped our tear.

To forget what is evil is good ;
But not one's gratitude.

Against thy conscience, if thou dost
Injustice, thou art lost.

Long not for any ill-gotten wealth ;
Flow worry, fear, woe from stealth.

With noble minds riches hard-won pass
To help the common cause.

Treat well thy foe and make him
Best way thy foes to crush. [blush—

Self-denial yields full many a pleasure ;
Practise it and win rich treasure.

Two kinds of empire here we find ;
Wealth one, one a fine mind.

When good befalls with joy we hail ;
Why, then, at ill weep, wail ?

WHY SHOULD YOU SUBSCRIBE TO "MADRAS INFORMATION"

SEVEN REASONS

1. It is ap being priced only 2 annas per copy, 4 annas a month and 3 rupees a year.
2. It gi a bi-monthly account of the various and varied activities of the Government of which one ust know as a dutiful citizen.
3. It plies you with a consolidated digest of important press notes, releases, etc.
tains topical articles bearing on Government policies and Nation building activities.
fusely illustrated.
interesting glimpses into the activities of other Provinces and States.
ference book to the public servant, light reading for the arm-chair r
for all.

Gleanings from here and there

Administration of District Municipalities

The following are some of the salient features of the administration of district municipalities during 1945–46 :—

The number of municipalities in the Presidency continued to be 82.

The councils were paid Rs. 12·92 lakhs as statutory toll compensation and Rs. 2·34 lakhs as compensation for loss of income from motor licence fees. The Government also sanctioned an additional toll compensation of Rs. 7·32 lakhs, of which only a sum of Rs. 6·25 lakhs was drawn by the councils and the balance credited to the Provincial Road Fund. Grants amounting to Rs. 4·03 lakhs from the Provincial Road Fund were paid to the councils for road schemes. In addition, Government sanctioned Rs. 22·34 lakhs to municipal councils as grant in 1945–46 towards part of the total deficiency in the maximum toll compensation, payable to them from 1931–32 to 1940–41. The net income from taxes on carts, carriages and animals amounted to Rs. 8·38 lakhs as against Rs. 7·42 lakhs in 1944–45.

The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of roads increased from Rs. 26·84 lakhs to Rs. 34·12 lakhs, including Rs. 3·25 lakhs paid as interest on and repayment of loans taken in previous years for roads and bridges. The capital expenditure on roads and bridges amounted to Rs. 7·32 lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 0·76 lakh was met from Government grants.

The education tax was levied in 77 municipalities during the year. Compulsory education was in force in 26 municipalities. According to the statistics furnished, 18·2 per cent of the boys and 44·8 per cent of the girls of school-age did not attend any school, compared with 20·1 per cent and 46·3 per cent, respectively, in the previous year. There was an increase in the number, strength and cost of maintenance of the municipal elementary schools. About 32 per cent of the boys and 27 per cent of the girls in all municipal elementary schools taken together were reading in Standard IV and higher standards.

All th[illegible] municipal elementary [illegible]ssible to Scheduled [illegible] municipal councils, [illegible] 263 schools exclu- [illegible] of the children of [illegible]led classes.

The number of medical institutions maintained by the municipal councils during the year was 126, as against 127 in 1944–45.

The number of municipalities provided with protected water-supply systems at the end of the year under review was 47. Six drainage schemes were in progress, while plans and estimates were under preparation for four more. Fifty-two municipal councils levied the lighting tax. The number of municipal councils that held licences under the Indian Electricity Act was 28. The progress in the execution of sanctioned town-planning schemes was generally satisfactory.

The total income derived by the municipal councils from general taxation and miscellaneous revenues amounted to Rs. 97·9 lakhs and the cost of collecting them was Rs. 1·41 lakhs. There was a slight improvement in collection work, the municipal councils having collected 97·5 per cent of the current demand under taxes and 97·6 per cent of the current demand under non-taxes, as against 97·4 per cent and 97·1 per cent respectively in the previous year. The incidence of taxation, including all taxes for all municipalities, was on an average Rs. 4–5–4 per head of population compared with Rs. 3–9–4 in the previous year. The expenditure on services increased from Rs. 212·31 lakhs in 1944–45 to Rs. 259·12 lakhs in 1945–46. A sum of Rs. 160·64 lakhs or 62 per cent of the expenditure was met from service receipts, Government grants, endowments and contributions.

Sixteen cases of embezzlement of collections by municipal subordinates and temporary misappropriation of money were noticed in eleven municipalities, the amount involved being Rs. 2,217–0–2.

The administration was good in Tirupati, Erode, Tiruppur, Mangalore, Udipi, Kodaikanal, Madura, Ootacamund, Virudhunagar, Palamcottah, Tirunelveli, Tuticorin, Karur and Vizagapatam. It was fair in 59 municipalities and unsatisfactory in the municipalities of Gudiyattam, Villupuram, Adoni, Cuddapah, Proddatur, Tenali, Srivilliputtur and Srirangam.

Mahatma Gandhi on Village Panchayats

Mahatma Gandhi in the course of a prayer meeting referred to the functions of village panchayats.

Distinguished travellers came to India in the past from China and other countries in quest of knowledge and put up with great hardships. They reported that in India there was no theft and that the people were honest and industrious. They needed no locks to their doors. In those days there was no multiplicity of castes.

It was the function of panchayats to revive honesty and industry and to teach villagers to avoid disputes and if there were disputes to settle them. Villagers would thus be ensured speedy justice without expenditure. They would need neither the police nor the military.

Then the panchayat should see to cattle improvement. They should show a steady increase in milk yield. Cattle had become a burden on the land for want of race. It was gross ignorance to blame Muslims for cow slaughter. Mahatma Gandhi held that it was Hindus who killed cattle by inches through ill-treatment. Slow death by torture was far worse than outright killing.

The panchayat should also see to the growing of increased foodstuffs in the village. That was to be accomplished by properly manuring the soil.

Then they must see to the cleanliness of their village and its inhabitants. They must be clean and healthy in body and mind.

He hoped that they would have no cinema house. People said the cinema could be a potent means of education. That might come true some day, but at the moment he saw the great harm the cinema was doing. They had their indigenous games. They should banish intoxicating drinks and drugs from their midst.

He hoped they would eradicate untouchability if there was any trace of it still left in their villages. Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, P[illegible]ees and Christians should all [illegible]s brothers and sisters.

If they achieved [illegible] this, they would demonstrate real [illegible] independence. Driving away the mi[illegible]ity community or ill-treating them, [illegible]fit in with the profession of [illegible]depen- dence did not m[illegible] [illegible]ould act in any way th[illegible] one pray and w[illegible] not commit [illegible] That wo[illegible] inst[illegible]

Public Service in Free India

In the course of a message to the Association of Subordinate Agricultural Service in Central Provinces and Berar, the Bombay Minister of Agriculture, Mr. R. K. Patel observed: "A free India would never progress unless our services put more life and energy into their work and take to service not only as a source of employment and occupation, but also from the elevating idea of genuine public and social service. Fired with the crusading enthusiasm of fighting poverty and ignorance, increasing production and raising the general standard of the people, our services can today play a great part in taking India rapidly to her new goal of peace and plenty.

"Before independence, the staff had only to carry out orders. Today it will have to achieve certain targets and the work of the staff will be judged by the manner and extent in which they have been successful in achieving those targets. For this purpose the whole staff must be imbued with a genuine sympathy and desire to educate and uplift the cultivator. Every Agricultural Assistant must be a source of intensive propaganda and actuated by a keen desire to help and assist the cultivator. He must love villagers, love village life and take to touring with love and enthusiasm and not as a troublesome duty."

Prohibition News Letter

Ameliorative activities in Prohibition districts are reported to be going on apace with increasing tempo. The following is a brief summary of the reports received:—

Chittoor.—Rural games and friendly matches were conducted as usual. Village tournaments were also conducted. Bhajanas and folk dances were performed in six villages in Chittoor Division and a harikatha performance was also given in another place. Thrift day celebration was also conducted. One Gramasangham has completed the construction of a school building and the school is expected to be opened in the course of February. Another is constructing a road nearly a mile long connecting the village with the main road. Yet another Sangham has opened a school and is conducting classes both day and night. There was also a district tournament and a rural exhibition during December. The exh[illegible]n was quite a success and al[illegible] mportant departments co-opera[illegible] o achieve this result. Other a[illegible] orative activities are the observa[illegible] e of street cleaning days and openi[illegible] of adult schools by a few Gra[illegible] hams.

[illegible] were taken for [illegible] Sheep Breeding [illegible] Thrift day [illegible] me places. The [illegible] school in one place and a Kambli Wavers'r Co-operative Society in another were examined. The Village Betterment Committee has taken on hand proposals for providing drinking water for a village. An interesting programme of providing entertainment to the labour rers employed in Tunghabadra Project was arranged at the dam site area. Steps have also been taken to organize a milk supply Co-operative Society. One Co-operative Credit Society has resolved to construct a godown-cum-reading room to serve as a community centre and steps are being taken to this end.

South Kanara.—The Puttur Rural Uplift School closed on the last day of December. Advantage was taken of this occasion to put up a rural exhibition. The exhibition was largely attended and aroused considerable public interest.

Tanjore.—A Rural Uplift School for training 50 candidates in rural work was opened in the first week of January.

Salem.—Early in January, two firka tournaments were conducted. There was a large gathering in this connection which included many ex-addicts. Village entertainments such as Kummi and Kolattam were also provided in addition to rural sports. The Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development opened an exhibition at Hosur and declared open a free reading room for Harijans. The Hon'ble Prime Minister visited Kondalampatti at the end of December and switched on a radio sponsored by the Village Panchayat. He also laid the foundation stone for the wards to be constructed in the local hospital from out of the Provincial Welfare Fund. Lectures on public health were delivered by the Health Inspector during the end of December. Street dramas were conducted in Namakkal and they were enjoyed by ex-addicts as well as villagers.

Coimbatore.—A rural tournament was held during January on a fairly big scale. There were a number of events as well as entertainments. The Collector addressed a gathering on the duties of Grama Sanghamsa and aims and methods of rural uplift. One Grama Sangham has repaired a drinking water well which was in a state of disrepair for a very long time in the past.

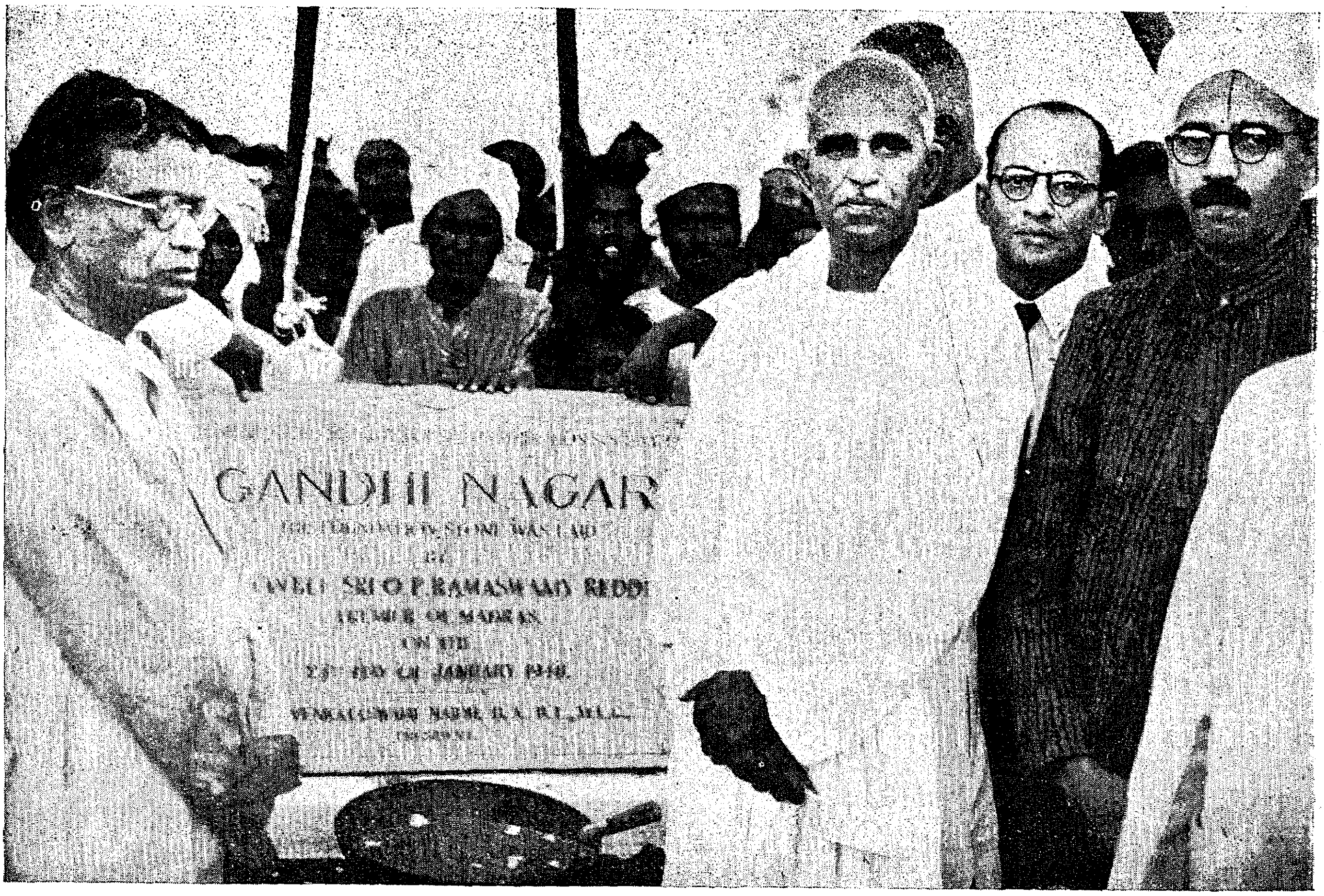
Trichinopoly.—During January the Collector addressed a public meeting in one of the villages under the joint auspices of the Village Congress Committee and the Grama Sangham. There were also games in which many villagers took active part. Entertainment was also provided by school girls. There was also an interesting dialogue on the functions of a Village Uplift Sangham. The Collector in his speech stressed the constructive side of rural uplift work. There was also a cinema show which was witnessed by not less than 3,000 people. The District Amelioration Committee also met in the month of January. Three jaggery makers co-operative societies were organized providing jobs for 146 ex-tappers. Two jaggery workers co-operative societies were formed and these are expected to provide employment to 50 ex-tappers' families.

Kurnool.—There was a firka tournament dur'ng January under the auspices of the amelioration scheme. Fifteen villages took part. Competition was held in 10 games.

Anantapur.—One village has installed a radio set at a cost of Rs. 950 collected from private donations.

North Arcot.—A village hall to serve as a community centre is proposed to be put up at a cost of Rs. 2,000 under the auspices of [illegible]annamangalam Firka Develo[illegible]

Nellore.—Kal[illegible] dramas were condu[illegible]



Another milestone in the solution of the Housing problem in Madras—a triumph of Co-operation. Here is seen the Hon'ble Premier of Madras laying the foundations of Gandhi Nagar a township sponsored by the Madras Co-operative House Construction Society

Registered No. M-4767.

It's Made At Bapalal's

Exclusive in Design!

Perfect in Finish!

Original in Conception!

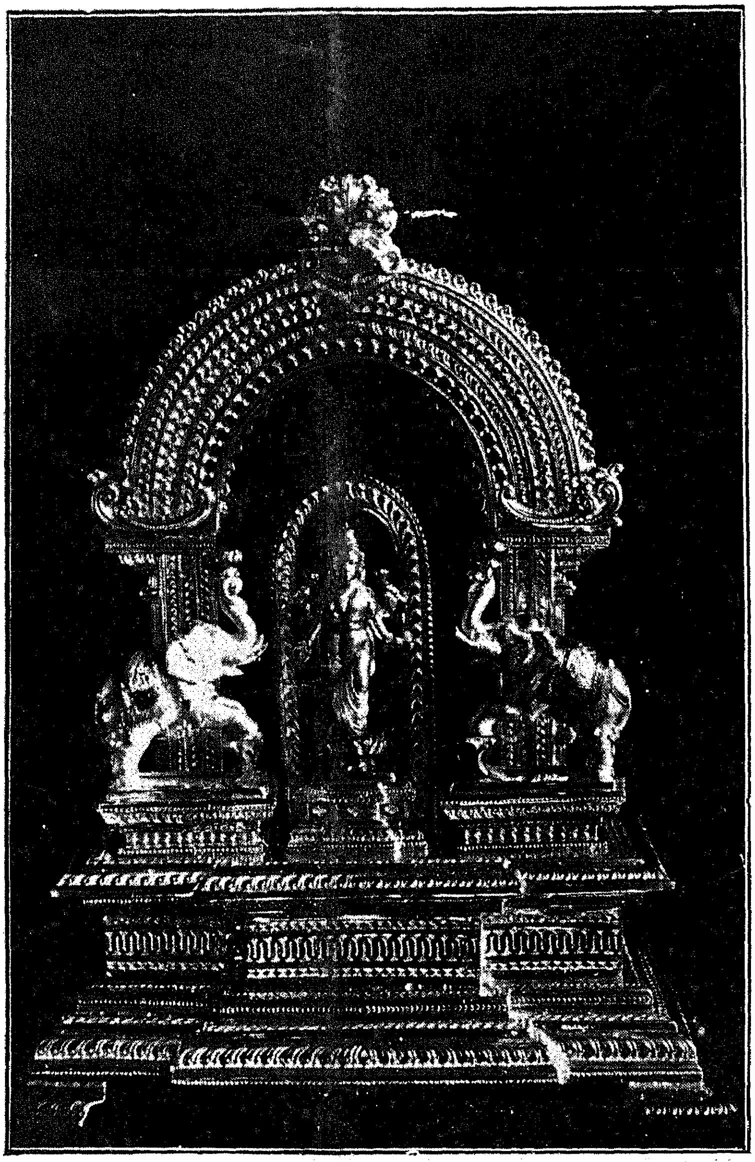
Best Diamonds

WE maintain a large stock of directly imported best quality diamonds and specialize in the manufacture of artistic diamond jewellery

Silverwares

NOT only are our silverware hand-made which stand wear and tear of time but carry this unique guarantee:

ALL our silverwares can be exchanged any time either for articles or for cash at the prevailing market rates of pure silver



LAXMI
Hand made at BAPALAL'S

BAPALAL'S Productions are outstanding examples of excellence of quality and workmanship coupled with moderate prices

Artistic Jewellery

NOT only is our gold jewellery hand made, which stand wear and tear of time, but carry this unique quality

ALL our sovereign gold articles can be exchanged any time either for articles or for cash at the prevailing market rates of sovereign coins. (Sovereign coin price is higher than sovereign gold price)

We cordially invite you to visit our show-room or send your enquiry by mail

Bapalal & Co.,

Rattan Bazaar, Madras-3

Telegram "NECKLACE"

...INTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS. EDITED AND PUBLI...